Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1960

Corn is estimated at 4,112 million bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast, 6 percent less than 1959 but 26 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,362 million bushels, 1 percent above the forecast of last month, 21 percent more than 1959 and 25 percent above average.

Oats at 1,167 million bushels, are up 2 percent from last month, and 9 percent above last year, but 10 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 539 million bushels, down 7 percent from last year but about 2 times the average.

Hay is estimated at 115 million tons, 2 percent above 1959 and 5 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at 548 million bushels, up 2 percent from 1959 and 52 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 32 million hundredweight, 5 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 175 million hundredweight, up 6 percent from 1959 and 12 percent more than average.

Peaches are estimated at 74 million bushels, 1 percent less than last year's crop but 18 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 109 million bushels, 10 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (8-60) — Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated Aug. 1, 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated July 1, 1960	Indicated Aug. 1, 1960
Corn, all	bu.	41.6	51.5	49.1	3,270,642	4,861,170	4,079,151	4,111,954
Wheat, all	"	19.0	21.3	25.7	1,092,071	1,128,151	1,347,468	1,361,968
Winter	"	20.2	22.8	27.4	833,697	923,449	1,090,017	1,116,610
All spring	"	15.8	16.4	20.0	258,374	204,702	257,451	245,358
Durum	"	13.1	17.0	19.0	27,063	20,682	34,291	32,716
Other spring	"	16.2	16.3	20.1	231,310	184,020	223,160	212,642
Oats	"	35.7	37.7	42.6	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,140,497	1,166,617
Barley	"	28.1	27.9	29.6	334,266	420,191	426,508	410,967
Rye	"	13.7	15.1	19.7	23,164	21,495	29,621	31,084
Flaxseed	"	8.4	7.3	8.4	38,076	22,709	32,209	28,419
Rice	100 lb. bag	1/2,680	1/3,349	1/3,320	48,358	53,122	53,099	52,964
Sorghum grain	bu.	---	---	---	261,008	579,178	---	538,885
Cotton	bale	1/ 345	1/ 462	1/ 447	13,710	2/ 14,558	---	14,471
Hay, all	ton	1.48	1.62	1.66	109,699	112,764	115,689	115,280
Hay, wild	"	.81	.78	.88	10,714	8,911	10,528	10,518
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.29	53,996	64,739	66,589	66,262
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.44	1.53	1.55	25,496	22,128	22,260	22,218
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.07	1.20	1.06	5,453	4,377	4,020	3,848
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/1,132	1/1,233	1/1,210	16,784	18,212	17,296	17,392
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/1,156	1/1,458	1/1,088	3,112	4,375	3,304	2,752
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.3	24.0	23.2	361,270	537,895	---	547,933
Peanuts 4/	lb.	951	1,096	1,163	1,591,648	1,592,295	---	1,626,070
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114	3,114
Early spring	"	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287	3,287
Late spring	"	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212	28,212
Early summer	"	98.6	124.1	134.0	12,461	14,277	14,956	15,003
Late summer	"	161.3	187.7	184.7	33,178	33,519	81,792	81,794
Fall	"	171.6	182.2	184.5	155,598	164,778	---	174,856
Total	"	158.3	175.2	178.7	233,419	243,281	---	256,264
Sweetpotatoes	"	56.5	68.0	61.7	19,302	18,703	14,749	14,297
Tobacco	lb.	1,383	1,563	1,628	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,842,999	1,867,271
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.8	22.9	23.1	6,933	7,318	7,744	7,744
Sugar beets	"	16.0	18.8	18.0	12,642	17,015	16,705	16,845
Broomcorn	"	1/ 265	1/ 361	1/ 337	33,880	30,600	---	23,200
Hops	lb.	1,510	1,619	1,586	48,273	53,600	46,205	46,471
Pasture	pct.	5/ 77	5/ 78	5/ 82	---	---	---	---

1/ Pounds. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition August 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated July 1, 1960	Indicated August 1, 1960
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 112,456	1/ 121,787	106,870	109,400
Peaches	"	1/ 62,528	1/ 74,339	73,239	73,614
Pears	"	1/ 29,981	1/ 30,191	28,281	27,181
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,886	3,139	3,142	3,120
Cherries	"	1/ 222	1/ 215	199	196
Apricots	"	1/ 195	230	223	238
Pecans	lb.	150,392	143,500	---	181,600

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1949-58	1958	1959	1960
Oranges	pct.	71	67	69	69
Grapefruit	"	58	62	63	74
Lemons	"	71	73	76	67

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,257	12,059	12,108	4,877	5,168	5,176
July	11,382	11,158	11,219	4,502	4,983	5,014
Jan.-July Incl.	74,747	76,923	77,669	36,791	38,208	37,341

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1960 percent of 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	79,083	84,609	83,680	98.9
Wheat, all	58,700	53,024	52,995	99.9
Winter	41,712	40,523	40,723	100.5
All spring	16,987	12,501	12,272	98.2
Durum	2,110	1,220	1,718	140.8
Other spring	14,877	11,281	10,554	93.6
Oats	36,686	28,496	27,393	96.1
Barley	11,815	15,074	13,883	92.1
Rye	1,676	1,428	1,576	110.4
Flaxseed	4,580	3,132	3,364	107.4
Rice	1,835	1,586	1,595	100.6
Popcorn	170	145	150	102.9
Cotton	19,969	15,090	15,531	102.9
Hay, all	74,200	69,404	69,571	100.2
Hay, wild	13,281	11,449	11,901	103.9
Hay, alfalfa	24,917	28,740	28,970	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	17,718	14,500	14,378	99.2
Hay, lespedeza	5,063	3,644	3,643	100.0
Beans, dry edible	1,488	1,477	1,437	97.3
Peas, dry field	272	300	253	84.3
Soybeans for beans	16,820	22,428	23,596	105.2
Peanuts 2/	1,695	1,453	1,398	96.2
Potatoes				
Winter	27	26	21	78.3
Early spring	25	26	29	111.7
Late spring	184	138	153	111.0
Early summer	128	115	112	97.4
Late summer	208	179	172	96.3
Fall	908	905	948	104.8
Total	1,480	1,388	1,434	103.3
Sweetpotatoes	344	275	232	84.2
Tobacco	1,513	1,150	1,147	99.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	307	319	336	105.1
Sugar beets	788	905	938	103.6
Broomcorn	255	170	138	81.2
Hops	32	33	29	88.5

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1960

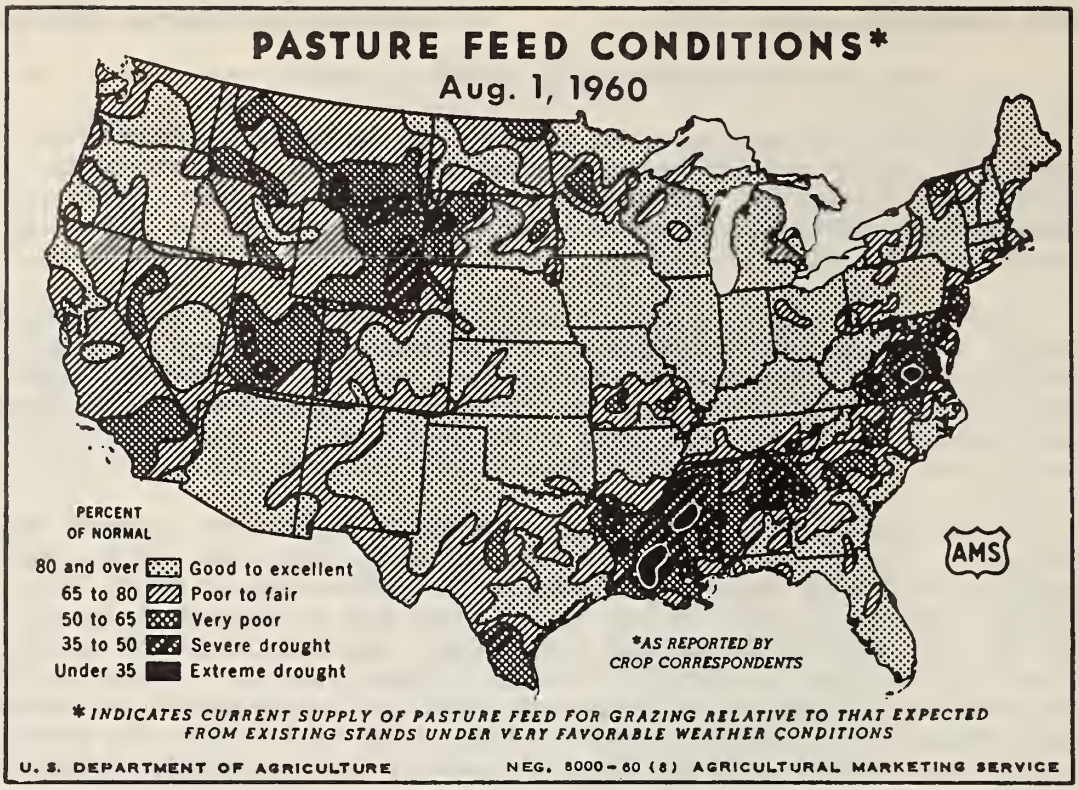
Gains in yield prospects for several major crops during July give promise of making 1960 the Nation's biggest crop year. Corn prospects eased upward during July and winter wheat and oats outyielded earlier expectations. Spring wheat and barley prospects shrank as the major producing States were hot and dry.

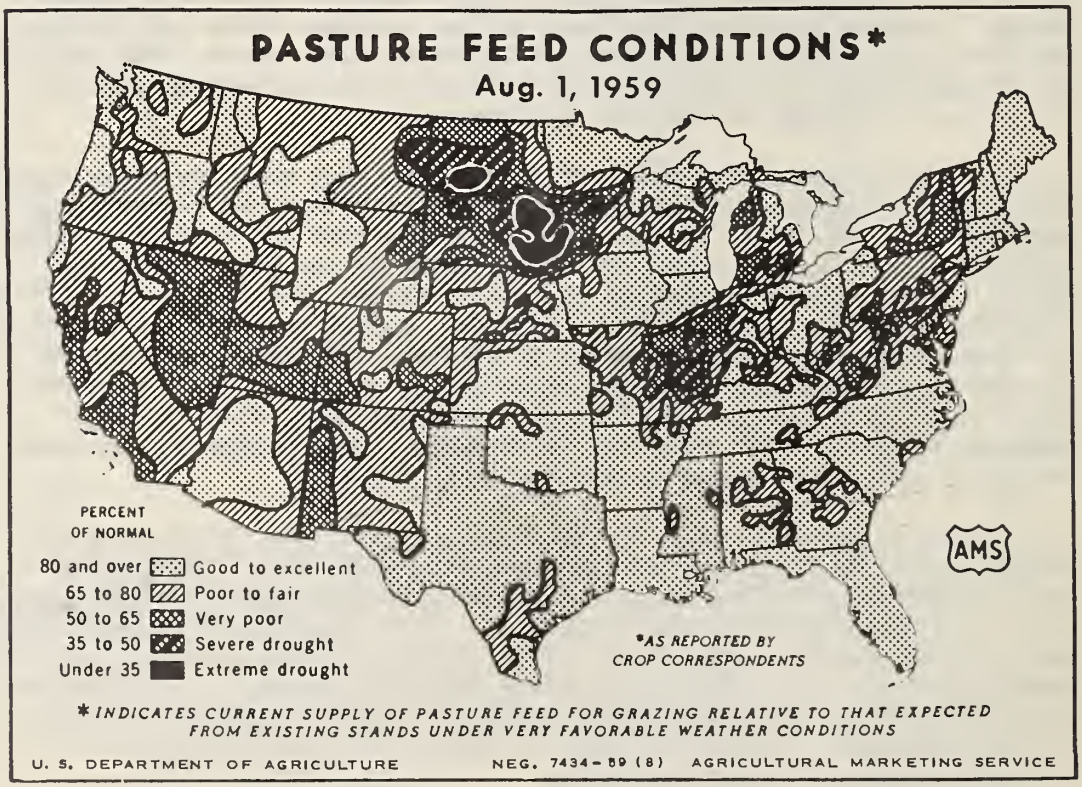
The all crop production index edged upward to 119, or 1 point above the record of 1958 and 1959. Food grain and oilseed groups indexes are substantially above a year ago to give the real boost to the over-all index and counteract the lower outlook for the heavily weighted feed grain group. The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops edged upward to 138, well below the record of 143 in 1958, but above the 135 of 1959.

Total feed grain tonnage is now expected to fall about 4 percent below last year. Oat production is substantially above last year, but the corn, sorghum, and barley crops are expected to be smaller than in 1959. July weather remained too cool in the eastern Corn Belt to overcome lateness, but the crop still holds promise given normal August moisture and warmth. A 4.1 billion bushel corn crop is now in prospect, nearly 1 percent above the forecast a month ago, but 6 percent below the record production in 1959. Cool June and July weather favored filling of the late seeded oats crop in the Great Lakes region, but hot, dry weather from the Pacific Northwest eastward to the Mississippi River forced maturity too rapidly for best filling. Barley prospects declined about 4 percent during July as hot dry weather adversely affected yields in the heaviest producing northern States. Sorghum production now looks to be 7 percent below last year as the acreage is smaller and yields are below the 1959 record. The crop is growing favorably, but moisture will be needed soon in western portions of the Central Plains to maintain development.

Food grain production nearly a fifth above last year now seems likely. Winter wheat continued to outyield earlier expectations as harvest scurried northward over the Great Plains. But excessive heat and dwindling moisture supplies dimmed earlier hopes for spring wheat in the major producing States. Winter wheat production is a fifth larger than last year and only 5 percent below the record 1958 production. Spring wheat is now expected to exceed last year's small crop by 20 percent, with the durum crop 58 percent larger than last year and other spring varieties up 16 percent. Rye production is nearly a half larger than last year, with yield per acre exceeding the 1958 record by 1.5 bushels. Rice prospects continue favorable with water supplies expected to be ample.

Soybeans generally made favorable July growth, but development is behind recent years as much of the crop was planted late. Production is now expected to total 548 million bushels, 2 percent more than last year, but 5 percent below the record 1958 crop. Flax prospects declined during the month as earlier expectations in the Dakotas withered in the July heat. Peanut production is expected to exceed 1959 by 2 percent, with a larger crop in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast area, but reduced production in the Southwest. Oilseed supplies should be well above average and a little more plentiful than last year.


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1960
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 8000-60 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE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NEG. 7434-59 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The cotton crop is expected to fall slightly below last year as lower yield prospects more than offset a 3 percent increase in acreage. Dry bean prospects registered a slight increase during July, as improved prospects in the Northeast, Idaho and Washington overbalanced a sharp drop in Colorado and small declines in several other Western States. Dry pea production prospects dropped sharply during the past month, as hot weather caught the late planted Washington and Idaho acreage too soon for a favorable outturn. July weather favored development of the late-growing tobacco crop, and the yield per acre is now expected to top the previous record. Prospects for a record tonnage of sugar cane for sugar and seed were maintained, and sugar beet prospects edged upward to within 1 percent of the 1959 high. July weather favored harvest of Oregon grass seed and crimson clover.

Temperatures continued above normal in the West during July, except for a cooler period early in the month in the southern portion. In the Northwest long stretches of searing heat and scanty moisture supplies made a potential "tinderbox" of parched forests, ranges, and ripened small grain fields and "pinched" small grain kernels which were still soft. Many acres were blackened before fires were brought under control and showers at the end of the month offered only scattered and temporary relief.

Above normal July temperatures in the Northern Plains broke a prolonged cool period, and July precipitation was scarce in the Dakotas and Minnesota to leave crops begging for rain as they enter a period where moisture is essential for optimum development. The Central Great Plains, Ohio River Valley, and Great Lakes region continued to have predominantly cooler than normal weather during July to hold crop development to a sluggish pace, although rainfall was mostly adequate except in the western part of the Central Plains. July rainfall was unusually heavy in the southern Great Plains, southwestern Texas, and southern New Mexico. Rain was urgently needed in the lower Mississippi Valley and inland portion of the Southeastern States where light, scattered July showers followed below normal June precipitation. Atlantic Coastal areas were becoming quite dry in late July, but generous rains accompanied tropical storm "Brenda" from the eastern Gulf of Mexico up the Atlantic seaboard. Damage from heavy rains and local flooding will, for the most part, be more than offset by the benefits from replenished moisture supplies.

Hot, dry July weather has put a heavy drain on irrigation water in the West. Most of the major storage projects are expected to have sufficient water to mature row crops, as lower value crops such as alfalfa and pastures are not being watered where supplies are low.

Small grain harvest was later than last year in most central and eastern areas of the Nation, but moved along rapidly during July with only minor interruptions from showers. From the Pacific Northwest eastward through the Northern Great Plains, the hot, dry July days forced maturity progress up to or ahead of a year ago, but took their toll by shrinking the potential yield. By August 1, winter wheat was mostly cleared from the fields except in the most northern areas and higher elevations in the western mountains. Spring wheat harvest was nearly half finished in South Dakota and started in North Dakota and Minnesota.

In Montana and the Northwest, development varies from late heading to ripe, with some harvest in earliest fields. Rye harvest is nearly finished in latest harvest areas. Barley harvest was about finished in California, starting in the Northwest, and an eighth of the North Dakota acreage was threshed or combined. Spring oats seeding was much later than last year in the major oats areas. Harvest started near the end of July in New York and Wisconsin and was well advanced in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In the Dakotas, where hot weather forced maturity, harvest was well along in South Dakota and swathing started about mid-month in North Dakota. Flax harvest is well along in California and about a fourth of the North Dakota acreage is ripening. Limited rice harvest started in the South in late July, and early varieties were heading in California.

A dry hot July in the West retarded growth of hay, and pasture and range grasses, but was favorable for cutting and curing high quality hay. Pasture condition for the Nation on August 1 was above average, but shows marked sectional variation. Western forage supplies are poorest in the area comprising Utah, Wyoming, southern Montana, and western South Dakota. Pasture and range prospects declined significantly in the northern Great Plains during July, but are far better than on August 1 a year ago. Generous rains in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico boosted late summer grazing conditions. Light scattered summer rainfall in Louisiana, Mississippi, northern Alabama, and Georgia have left pastures short and brown and reduced hay yields. Pastures in the Northeast and Midwest are generally well above average, and July weather was mostly favorable for curing good quality second hay cuttings in contrast to the overmatured rain-damaged first cuttings.

Pastures in the Middle and South Atlantic sections deteriorated more rapidly than usual during July, but rains at the end of the month gave promise of better grazing.

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be 7 percent smaller than in 1959, but three percent above average. Only the sweet cherry and apricot crops are expected to be larger than in 1959. Total tonnage of edible nuts is expected to be the same as last year with increased production of pecans and walnuts offsetting smaller crops of almonds and filberts. July weather was generally satisfactory for developing the new (1960-61) citrus crop.

Summer vegetable production, excluding melons, is expected to be 1 percent larger than in 1959 and the crop of summer melons is 7 percent above last year. Production of lettuce, cabbage, and cucumbers is considerably larger than last year, but a lower volume is expected for such important crops as sweet corn, onions, tomatoes, and celery. Late summer potato production is 5 percent below last year, but the fall potato crop is expected to be 6 percent larger than in 1959. Prospective sweetpotato production, already the smallest in nearly 4 decades, shrank 3 percent during July.

Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 6 important crops, usually accounting for about seven-eighths of the total, is 1 percent above last year.

Snap beans and cabbage contracted for kraut are sharply above last year and tomatoes show a moderate increase. Sweet corn and green pea production is expected to fall substantially below last year, but spinach is only slightly lower.

July egg production was 1 percent larger than in 1959, with increases in the South and West more than offsetting the smaller output in the Northeast. July laying rates were higher than a year ago in all regions except the West. Laying flock numbers on August 1 were 1 percent below a year earlier. Potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, were 9 percent less than last August 1 and the smallest since estimates were started in 1938.

Milk production during July was 1 percent above a year earlier, but 1 percent below average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-60 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959 2/	118	142	115	93	103	135	103	89	161
1960 3/	119	136	118	111	104	134	102	93	166

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is now forecast at 4,112 million bushels -- 6 percent below last year's record crop. The slight increase from the July forecast is largely due to improved yield prospects in Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. The yield per harvested acre at 49.1 bushels is below last year's 51.5 bushel yield, but far above the 41.6 bushel average. Much of the corn was planted late this year and while the crop made good progress during July, development is generally behind normal for August 1. In some southern States harvest for silage is underway and picking has started on a few early fields for grain.

In the Corn Belt, prospective production is 47 million bushels above the July forecast. Temperatures in most States were cool during much of July giving way to a warming trend late in the month. Hot weather the last half of the month in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and western Wisconsin speeded growth, but placed a heavy drain on moisture supplies. The crop made rapid progress during July, but is still behind the normal stage of development. In Ohio and Indiana, July rainfall was below normal, but soil moisture is generally adequate except for dry areas in western Ohio and northeast and southwest Indiana. Early planted fields have reached the roasting ear stage. Some Illinois fields were beginning to need rain by August 1. About 45 percent of the crop in that State has started to tassel compared with 85 percent a year ago. Soils in northwestern and north central Iowa are becoming dry. However, additional rain would benefit the entire State. By August 1, three-fifths of the Iowa crop had tasseled compared with 85 percent a year earlier. Corn is developing rapidly in Minnesota and Wisconsin but a good soaking rain is needed except in eastern and central Wisconsin. Hot, dry weather has not yet caused serious damage to the Dakota crop, but rain was badly needed, particularly in western areas, as July ended; early August rains will be beneficial. Corn has made good progress in eastern Kansas and prospects in eastern Nebraska are excellent. However, remaining areas of these States need rain.

In the Atlantic area, yield prospects are good. Most States were becoming critically dry by late July, but heavy rains accompanying tropical storm "Brenda" replenished moisture supplies. Dry weather had already hurt prospects for early corn in a few southern areas, but moisture is now adequate in southern States to carry most of the crop to maturity. Prospects continue good in most South Central States although additional rain would be beneficial. Drought in southern parts of Louisiana and Mississippi and northern Alabama has reduced prospective yields in those States. Timely July rains gave the crop a boost in the Blacklands and northeast areas of Texas. Rains in early August relieved dry soil conditions in Kentucky. In the West, hot dry weather during July was unfavorable for dryland corn. However, most of the acreage is irrigated and has excellent prospects. Supplies of irrigation water are expected to be adequate for the remainder of the season except in parts of Utah and Wyoming.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,362 million bushels, an increase of 1 percent over a month ago, a fifth above the 1959 production and nearly a fourth above average. Indicated yield per harvested acre at 25.7 bushels ranks as the second highest of record and is nearly 7 bushels above average.

WINTER WHEAT: The northward sweep of winter wheat harvest through the Great Plains brought continued surprisingly large outturns that swelled production to 1,117 million bushels. Important production gains in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Ohio more than offset significant declines in Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon to push production 2 percent above the previous month. The 1960 crop ranks as the second largest of record behind the 1958 crop, but is a fifth larger than the 1959 crop and exceeds average production by a third. The average yield of 27.4 bushels ranks as the second highest of record and exceeds the average yield by more than 7 bushels.

Harvest moved near completion during July as the relatively late 1960 crop spurted through maturity and harvest under favorable conditions. Outturns that frequently far exceeded earlier expectations in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska pushed yields to record or unusually high levels, ranked production among the best, and accounted for nearly 40 percent of the U. S. crop. Grain produced throughout the Great Plains States was of unusually high test weight, but protein content was below average.

Production realized in the Central and Eastern Corn Belt States dropped below that expected a month ago although harvest boosted yields in Ohio. Yields were somewhat disappointing in Illinois and Missouri. In addition to excessive moisture during late June in the upper Mississippi River area, significant infestations of plant diseases reduced final outturns below earlier favorable prospects. Ohio experienced unusually favorable weather during the filling period that swelled heads to record yields.

Pacific Coast and Northern Rocky Mountain States were caught by unusually high temperatures and limited soil moisture supplies during July that materially reduced yields on later maturing acreage. Harvest was well advanced by August 1 with most remaining fields located at higher elevations.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Spring wheat production other than durum was reduced to 213 million bushels as much of the important producing area experienced dry weather and high temperatures during July. The prospective production is 16 percent above last year, but 8 percent below average. Indicated yields remain relatively high at 20.1 bushels per acre, almost 4.0 bushels above last year and average.

The major producing area in the Dakotas and Montana experienced high temperatures and limited soil moisture during most of July which hastened maturity and shriveled grain in late planted fields. Dryland wheat in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon was damaged by dry, hot weather, but irrigated acreage made satisfactory progress. The Minnesota crop developed well under earlier cool temperatures and prospects remained unchanged. Harvest is progressing rapidly in southern areas of spring wheat production.

DURUM WHEAT: The prospective crop of durum wheat is forecast at 32.7 million bushels, down 5 percent from July 1. A crop of this size would be three fifths larger than last year's small production and a fifth above average. Yield at 19.0 bushels per acre is the third highest of record.

Dry weather was the rule over the durum wheat area during much of July and high temperatures pushed plant growth to an early maturity. North Dakota prospects of 25.7 million bushels are 1.4 million bushels less than the July 1 forecast. Harvest had just started the first week of August but more than half of the crop was turning ripe. Montana prospects were dimmed somewhat as July heat reduced yields. Harvest was well along in South Dakota by August 1 and earlier fields turned out better than expected. The Minnesota crop withstood the heat and prospects were unchanged from July 1.

OATS: Oat crop prospects improved slightly during July and production was estimated at 1,167 million bushels on August 1. This is 2 percent above the July 1 forecast, 9 percent above last year's small crop, but 10 percent below average. As harvest progressed over the Nation, yields turned out better than expected even though there were several periods of unusually hot weather in areas west of the Mississippi River. The prospective yield per acre for the Nation, at 42.6 bushels, is 5 bushels above last year's yield and 7 bushels above average.

Prospects in the important West North Central States declined during July as adverse weather lowered yields in the major producing States of Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota. This region is now expected to produce 615 million bushels--1 percent less than was indicated on July 1, but 22 percent more than last year. In Iowa, harvest was about two-thirds completed while in Minnesota only about one-fifth of this year's acreage was cut. Harvesting operations in these States are somewhat behind a year ago and average due largely to a late planting season.

In the East North Central States, July rains and cool weather were near ideal for development of the crop. Improved prospects for the region pushed production 9 percent above the July 1 forecast and 3 percent above last year's crop. As of August 1, harvest was well advanced in Indiana and Illinois, over one-half completed in Ohio, and just getting underway in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the North Atlantic States, prospects increased nearly 6 percent during July, helped by moderate improvement in both New York and Pennsylvania.

In the South Atlantic region, estimated production remained 26 percent below last year. A slight production increase was indicated for the South Central region as yields were above earlier expectations in Texas.

In the West, prospects declined 6 percent during July due largely to hot, dry weather.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans is forecast at 548 million bushels based on August 1 conditions. This is 2 percent above last year and is the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 580 million bushels produced in 1958. The indicated yield of 23.2 bushels per acre is nearly a bushel below last year, thus the increased production is due entirely to the larger acreage for harvest.

Soybean conditions on August 1 vary widely ranging from poor to excellent even in individual States. Much of the crop was planted late, especially in the main producing area. However, progress was generally good during July although some sections were beginning to need rain by the end of the month.

In the major States of the North Central area, yields are expected to be about the same or slightly below last year. In Ohio the crop is only slightly behind normal with about 30 percent of the crop starting to pod by the end of July. The Indiana crop is much later than usual with 25 percent of the fields setting pods by July 29 compared with 55 percent a year earlier. Yields in both Indiana and Ohio are expected to be about the same as last year.

Illinois has a wide variation in development with the crop averaging about a week later than usual and more than 10 days later than in 1959. The expected yield of 26 bushels per acre is one-half bushel less than the yield last year. In Minnesota and Iowa, the crop is also later than usual, but made good progress during July. Prospective yields are below last year in both States. The indicated yield of 23 bushels per acre in Missouri is the same as 1959. In that State there has been too much rain in the north, dry weather in the southwest with the central and southeast areas in good condition. Recent hot weather has damaged some late planted beans.

In the North and South Atlantic areas most soybean acreage was planted at near normal dates and with favorable weather during July the crop made good progress. Yield prospects in all producing States are above average with indicated yields near or above the relatively high yields of last year.

Conditions in the South Central States vary rather widely with prospective yields for the area down more than 2 bushels from last year, but still well above average. Conditions are excellent in Kentucky and Tennessee with slightly below record yields indicated. Mississippi soybeans have been damaged by drought and yields well below last year are expected. Arkansas, the fourth largest producer in the Nation last year, was beginning to need rain by August 1 although actual damage was still light. Much of the Arkansas crop is late and will need considerably more moisture. Some early planted beans are grassy and weedy due to lack of cultivation caused by the rainy weather in June.

BARLEY: A total production of 411 million bushels of barley is indicated for 1960. Although prospects for the current crop declined nearly 4 percent during July, the forecast production is only 2 percent below the large 1959 crop. It exceeds substantially the 1949-58 average crop of 334 million bushels. The acreage of barley for harvest as grain is 8 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1959. This reduction is partially offset by a higher expected yield, 29.6 bushels compared with 27.9 bushels per acre in 1959.

The outlook in several States is for larger crops than in 1959. Among these are Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and North Dakota. In the high producing State of California, harvest is nearly finished with an outturn slightly greater than last year. The crop in the important States of Montana, Washington, and North Dakota was hurt by the hot, dry July weather. Prospects in Montana and Washington are much below a month ago. In North Dakota, where harvest has just started, the crop has been affected adversely by July weather, but production is expected to exceed last year's drought reduced outturn. Minnesota's acreage is about one-third cut and the crop is down 3 percent from 1959.

Yields are well below last year in Montana and the Pacific Northwest, but better than in 1959 throughout the Great Plains areas. Barley in California is expected to yield 40 bushels per acre, up from the 39.0 bushels last year. In the Mississippi Valley and eastward, yields are above 1959 in most States.

RYE: Rye production is estimated at 31,084,000 bushels, 45 percent larger than the 1959 crop, 34 percent above average and 5 percent above the July 1 forecast. Production is 3 percent smaller than the large 1958 crop, but is larger than in any other year since 1942. The good yield indicated on July 1 was further increased by generally favorable weather for maturity and harvest. Most of the crop matured ahead of the hot July weather, and harvest was nearing completion by the end of the month. Yield per acre is estimated at 19.7 bushels, the highest of record. This is 1.5 bushels above the previous record of 18.2 bushels in 1958 and 6.0 bushels above average.

North Dakota and South Dakota, the principal producing States, account for 39 percent of total 1960 production. The crop matured under favorable conditions and most of it was cut, swathed or combined by August 1. Record high yields are estimated for both States. Of the remaining States producing more than one million bushels, yields in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma reached new record highs. In Minnesota, Nebraska, and Washington yields are at or near record highs.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 53.0 million equivalent 100-pound bags, slightly below last year. The acreage for harvest is somewhat above last year, but lower prospective yields are offsetting. The yield per acre of 3,320 pounds is 29 pounds below the record yield last year. Prospective yields improved during July in Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas, remained unchanged in Mississippi and Arkansas, but were reduced in California.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40,292,000 bags is in prospect compared with 40,012,000 bags produced last year. Record equaling yields are expected in Louisiana and Texas. The Arkansas and Missouri yields are second only to last year's record and Mississippi is above last year, but smaller than record.

The crop made good progress in the Southern States during July. Water supplies are considered ample as droughty conditions were relieved in Texas and Arkansas in late June. In Louisiana danger of salt water intrusion in some coastal areas was removed by recent rains. A few fields of early rice were harvested in Louisiana and Texas the last week of July and some fields are being drained for harvest. Harvest is not expected to become general until the last half of August. Some early rice is heading in Arkansas and Mississippi and nitrogen application to later rice is almost completed.

In California, expected production is 12,672,000 bags compared with 13,110,000 bags last year. The yield of 4,400 pounds is below the July 1 forecast and the record yield estimated last year. Fields are more weedy than normal and drifting of seed during planting left some open spaces. Hot weather has prompted excellent growth and most fields are showing good color. The crop is about a week ahead of schedule and early varieties are heading.

POPCORN: Popcorn growers in 17 producing States planted 158,100 acres of popcorn this year and expect to harvest 149,500 acres or 3 percent more than last year. Acreage planted this year is about 4 percent larger than in 1959 but about 12 percent below the 10-year average of 180,500 acres planted. Acreage losses have been larger than last year due mostly to floods in main Corn Belt area.

Acreage for harvest varies considerably from State to State. The most significant change is in Kentucky where 25 percent more acreage is expected to be harvested than last year. The "other-State" group shows about 2 percent more acreage than last year. Of the major producing States, Indiana leads with 29,000 acres for harvest followed by Illinois with 24,000 acres and Kentucky third with 21,500 acres for harvest.

The 1960 planting season got off to a rather slow start in many areas because of too much rainfall. Later, after the crop was up, considerable acreage was washed out, particularly in the main Corn Belt areas. Some intended acreage was not planted, and some acreage lost was not re-planted because of lateness of the season. Considerable acreage is later than usual and vulnerable to frost damage in some areas.

Growing conditions at present are mostly good. Most corn is reported in good condition and growing well in important producing areas, particularly in Ohio, southern Illinois, Nebraska and parts of Iowa. Prospects in Kentucky were very good until late July when hot, dry winds did some damage. However, rains fell in early August. Conditions have been favorable in the Eastern States, but in Alabama dry weather has cut prospects sharply. In the Western States of Idaho and Colorado, conditions vary from backward in Idaho because of late freezes to good in Colorado where water supplies are generally adequate for the acreage.

As usual for this report, the 1959 production was re-evaluated and now stands at 289 million pounds compared with 283 million pounds estimated December last year. The first estimate of 1960 production will be published in December 1960.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is forecast at 539 million bushels, 7 percent below last year and 12 percent below the record production in 1958. A smaller acreage was planted this year, and yield per acre is expected to fall short of last year's record. Moisture supplies are good in the Southern Great Plains, but getting short in the Central Plains and much of the Southeast. Growing conditions to August 1 indicate 14.9 million acres for harvest as grain. The acreage for grain harvest, by States, will be published next month.

In Texas, where nearly half of the U. S. crop is expected, harvest is about finished in the Coastal Bend and South where dry weather in May and June reduced yields. Moisture supplies are favorable in the remainder of Texas and also in Oklahoma and New Mexico. The crop is nearly ready for harvest on the Texas Low Plains and growth on the High Plains varies from 6 inches high to fully headed. In Kansas, planting was timely, stands are good and progress was exceptionally favorable to mid-July, but the western and central parts of the State now need rain to maintain development. Nebraska's crop got off to a relatively slow start but has been catching up in recent weeks, although moisture is now getting short in the west. About one-third of the acreage was headed by August 1. Rain will be needed soon to maintain prospects in South Dakota and on the non-irrigated land in eastern Colorado.

In California and Arizona, the outlook is favorable although yield prospects are a little below the high levels realized in 1959. Most States east of the Great Plains expect lower yields than last year, although in the Ohio River Valley area yields per acre are expected to equal or exceed 1959.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 28 million bushels, 25 percent more than the 1959 production, but 25 percent less than average. The larger production this year is due to an increase of more than 5 percent in acreage and more than a bushel increase in yield per acre over 1959. This year's yield is the same as the ten-year average, while the acreage for harvest is 1.2 million acres below average.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, the three most important flax growing States, are expected to produce 91 percent of the 1960 crop. Generally, the crop looks less promising than a month earlier in the Dakotas due to a prolonged period of hot, dry July weather. Also, flax yields in the Imperial Valley of California have been reduced by hot weather. In the remaining States where flax is unharvested, yield prospects were unchanged from a month earlier.

Development of flax in North Dakota compares favorably with last year. By the first of August, 10 percent had not bloomed, 62 percent

was in bloom or past blooming but still green, and the remainder was ripening. In South Dakota, 10 percent of the acreage was ripe with harvesting just getting underway. In Minnesota, 75 percent of the flax was in the boll-setting stage by the first of August with harvesting operations expected to start soon in a few southwestern localities.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed is estimated at 1,398,000 acres, about 4 percent below the 1,453,000 acres harvested for nuts last year and 18 percent below average. Except for the two drouth years of 1954 and 1956 it would be the smallest acreage picked and threshed since 1933. The decreased acreage is all in the Southeast and Southwest areas as the acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area is the same as in 1959. Much of the 4 percent decrease in the Southeast and the 5 percent in the Southwest can be attributed to acreage in the Conservation Reserve program although dry weather at planting time in the Southwest prevented satisfactory germination and wet fields later in May prevented some growers from getting in their full intended acreage.

Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,626 million pounds, about 2 percent above last year and the average production. In the Virginia-Carolina area production is forecast at 526 million pounds, 9 percent above 1959. In the Southeast area production at 778 million pounds is about 3 percent above last year while the production estimated for the Southwest at 322 million pounds is 9 percent under the 1959 crop.

Growing conditions since planting time have been almost ideal in all three areas and the crop on August 1 was in excellent shape throughout the belt. Scattered showers and moderate rains prevailed throughout July over the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas and the crop has not suffered from lack of moisture. In the Southwest area, central and north Texas and Oklahoma were needing rain the first part of July. This was supplied by rains ranging from showers to heavy downpours over all of the section about mid-July. As of August 1 all sections of this area had adequate moisture except for a few small localities in South Texas. Digging of the early crop began in late July with growers very optimistic over prospects.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects as of August 1 were indicated at 17.4 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is a slight increase from the forecast of a month ago, 5 percent below last year, but 4 percent above average. Yield prospects are generally good except in the dryland areas of Colorado, where lack of moisture caused considerable deterioration. The indicated yield of 1,210 pounds per acre is equal to the 1956 yield and is exceeded only by the 1,233 pounds per acre harvested from the 1959 crop.

In the Northeast bean area, weather was generally favorable during July and yield indications improved in Maine, New York, and Michigan. In both New York and Michigan, there are many late planted beans which are vulnerable to frost damage. Early planted beans in Michigan started to bloom in late July and some beans may be harvested as early as the last week in August.

In the Northwest bean area, prospects also improved. Small declines in Montana and Wyoming were more than offset by substantial increases in both Idaho and Washington. Nebraska maintained the favorable prospects of a month ago. In the Pinto area of the Southwest, Colorado showed a sharp decline from last month. The irrigated sections of the State showed little change, but conditions in the dryland areas dropped sharply as little rainfall was received during July. Utah and Arizona also declined, with no change reported in New Mexico, where most of the dry bean acreage is now irrigated. In California Large and Baby Limas maintained the excellent prospects of a month ago. Other dry bean conditions are also good although slightly below July 1. High temperatures in July caused damage to the set in some early fields. Some Garbanzos and early planted Blackeyes have been cut in Southern California.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production, estimated at 2,752,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), is down sharply from a month ago, and is more than a third below last year's production. The sharp decrease from a month ago is the result of reduced yields in the Washington-Idaho area.

Abnormally hot and dry weather during July reduced earlier expected yields in the major producing areas of Washington and Idaho. Much of the acreage was planted late which also attributed to the drop in prospects in these two States. Harvest got underway in the early areas of these States during the last half of July. Prospects on the small acreage in other States showed little or no decline except in North Dakota where deterioration occurred from the heat and dry weather.

HAY: Production of hay of all kinds this year is forecast at 115.3 million tons--2 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. The August forecast is slightly below the prospects a month ago. Lack of sufficient rain for optimum plant growth in some areas, particularly in lespedeza producing States, contributed primarily to this reduction. Production in each State of the East North Central area is expected to be below last year, but considerably larger tonnages will be saved in the West North Central States.

First cuttings of hay were damaged by frequent rains at harvest time, but second cuttings were being cured under much more favorable conditions.

Production of 62.6 million tons expected in the North Central States is 4 million tons above last year's harvest. Major increases over 1959 are expected for Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska where last year's crop was reduced by poor yields.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are forecast at 66.3 million tons, two percent above last year and 23 percent above average. Substantially increased production over last year's comparatively poor crops in Minnesota and the Dakotas more than accounts for the larger crop now in prospect for the country as a whole. Quality of this year's alfalfa is generally good, although there was some damage to first cuttings by rain at curing time.

Production of clover, timothy and clover-grass mixtures is forecast at 22.2 million tons - about the same as last year and 13 percent below average. This year's harvest of clover and timothy is expected to be somewhat larger than last year in the leading States of New York and Iowa, and moderately larger in Missouri. In most other important producing States production is expected to be about the same as, or less than, last year.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.8 million tons -- 12 percent short of last year's 4.4 million ton crop. Although Missouri is expected to save more lespedeza for hay than last year when both acreage and yield were unusually low, production in most other States will be somewhat below 1959. Droughty conditions during July resulted in substantial reduction in prospective production for both the South Atlantic and the South Central States.

Wild hay production is estimated at 10.5 million tons -- the same as last month, but 18 percent above last year's poor harvest. This year's acreage for harvest is about four percent above 1959, and yields in the West North Central States are expected to be somewhat improved over the poor yields realized last year.

BROOMCORN: The 1960 broomcorn crop is estimated at 23,200 tons. This is the smallest crop of record except for 1956 when only 19,700 tons were harvested, and compares with 30,600 tons in 1959 and 32,300 tons in 1958. A sharp reduction in acreage and lower yields than last year account for the small crop.

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 151,200 acres, is down nearly one-fifth from 1959. This is the third successive year of sharp decreases in acreage, with this year's acreage less than one-half of the 326,900 acres planted in 1957. High harvesting costs and low returns per acre account for most of the decline.

Abandonment of planted acreage is light in most all States averaging 8.7 percent--the same as last year. The 1960 acreage for harvest, estimated at 138,100 acres, is 19 percent less than the revised estimate of 170,000 acres harvested in 1959. Yield per acre this year is indicated at 337 pounds, compared with 361 pounds last year.

Production of broomcorn in Illinois--one of the major producing States in the mid-thirties--is down to 100 tons from 1959. A crop of about 400 tons is estimated in Kansas, compared with 500 tons last season. The Oklahoma crop, indicated at 7,700 tons, is 2,400 tons smaller than last year. While yield prospects are generally good in all areas of the State, the decrease in acreage was larger in western Oklahoma than in the Lindsay area. Production in the Lindsay, Oklahoma, area, therefore, accounts for a larger percent of the State's production than usual.

Production in Texas is estimated at 3,500 tons. The crop was late with dry May and June weather cutting yields in all areas. Rains at harvest time reduced quality in the Beeville-Hondo area. In Colorado, broomcorn production

is placed at 5,800 tons. The crop was planted at about the normal time with soil moisture generally good. Considerable acreage was badly washed in June and early July and was replanted. Much of the replanted acreage is late with yields dependent upon fall weather. New Mexico production is indicated at 5,700 tons. Yields are not expected to be as high as last year. Stands are thin on fields that were not washed out bad enough to replant and some replanted acreage is very late. Development of the crop is extremely variable and harvest will extend over a longer period than usual.

TOBACCO: The August 1 forecast of production of all types of tobacco is 1,867 million pounds. This is about 1 percent above the outlook a month earlier, 4 percent above production in 1959 but 10 percent below the 1949-58 average. Conditions during July were generally favorable for development of the late-growing crop and prospects improved for most types. An average all-tobacco yield of 1,628 pounds per acre is now expected, the highest of record.

Flue - cured production is forecast at 1,183 million pounds—1 percent above the July 1 estimate, 9 percent above last year, but 7 percent below average. Prospects improved in all bright leaf areas during the past month except the old and middle belts of North Carolina and Virginia where continued dry weather further retarded the crop. For the entire flue-cured crop, a record-high average yield of 1,694 pounds per acre is indicated.

A burley crop of 477 million pounds is in prospect. This is above the July 1 forecast of 468 million pounds, but is 5 percent smaller than last year's crop and 13 percent smaller than average. During July, improvement was general over the entire belt; however, the outturn is still uncertain because of unusually late and uneven growth. An average yield of 1,612 pounds per acre is expected. The yield last year was a record 1,669 pounds while the average is 1,447 pounds.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are placed at 31.5 million pounds, compared with 32.3 million pounds in 1959 and 38.5 million pounds for the 10-year average. Reports from growers indicate that an average yield of about 875 pounds per acre is in the offing.

A fire-cured crop of 49.2 million pounds is indicated, 7 percent below production in 1959, 16 percent below the average, and the third smallest of record. The August 1 condition of the crop indicated an average yield of 1,430 pounds per acre.

Dark air-cured production, types 35-37, is forecast at 20.5 million pounds--5 percent below last season, 31 percent below average and, excepting 1958, the lowest of record. A 1,384-pound yield per acre is in prospect.

Cigar filler poundage, estimated at 56.3 million pounds, is 3 million pounds above the outlook a month earlier. Production at this level is 4 million pounds below last year, but over a million above the 10-year average. Current conditions indicate an average yield of 1,656 pounds per acre. However, some acreage was set so late in the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania that losses are probable unless first frosts are late.

Cigar binder is estimated at 31.2 million pounds. This compares with 28.4 million pounds harvested last season and the 10-year average of 44.9 million.

Production of cigar wrapper is currently indicated at a record-high 19.0 million pounds. Production in 1959 totaled 18.3 million pounds and averaged 16.2 million during the 1949-58 period. An average yield of 1,328 pounds per acre is expected this season.

COTTON: Based on current crop conditions, the 1960 cotton crop is forecast at 14,471,000 bales. This is 87,000 bales less than the 1959 crop of 14,558,000 bales. The 1948-59 average is 13,710,000 bales. Generally lower yield prospects more than offset the 3 percent upturn in acreage for harvest compared with last year.

For the United States, the estimated yield per acre of 447 pounds compares with 462 pounds in 1959, the record high of 466 pounds in 1958, and the 10-year average of 345 pounds. Acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 15,531,000 acres. Many growers were unable to get stands this year after replanting one or more times. Considerable acreage was diverted to other crops in Central and Eastern States. For the United States, abandonment including removal for compliance is estimated at 4.8 percent compared with 4.6 percent in 1959.

Cotton in southern Georgia and Coastal Plain areas of the Carolinas is maturing rapidly and prospects are generally good despite a slow start, irregular stands and troublesome insect infestations. In Piedmont areas of these States, the crop is late, and stands are irregular with dry soil limiting growth in many areas. Cotton in Alabama has made considerable recovery from early season handicaps and good yields are expected.

Hot, open weather following late June and mid-July rains spurred growth of cotton in Texas. Rains fell too late, however, to help dryland acreage in early districts where poor yields are being realized. In the Central States, the crop is about two weeks late and stands are irregular. Rains are needed in most areas but plants though small are well fruited. Insect infestation is relatively light and control measures have been effective. In New Mexico the crop is late, but making good progress. Prospects are very good in Arizona and California. The California crop is expected to exceed 2 million bales for the first time. If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 5,986,000 tons, compared with 5,991,000 tons in 1959.

APPLES: The Nation's commercial apple crop on August 1 is estimated at 109,400,000 bushels--2 percent more than was forecast on July 1. Improvement was reported in all areas of the country with only four States indicating a smaller crop than a month earlier. However, the 109,400,000 bushels, if realized, is 10 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Estimated production by geographic regions shows the Eastern region with 50,020,000 bushels which is 15 percent less than in 1959 and 1 percent below average; the Central region with 21,825,000 bushels, 6 percent below last year but 7 percent above average; and the Western region with 37,555,000 bushels which is 6 percent below 1959 and 9 percent under average.

Favorable conditions for growth were reported in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. New England expects a larger crop of Baldwins than last year, but the Greening, Gravenstein, and Delicious crops will be light. In New York, only the Wealthy crop is expected to be above last year. The Hudson Valley has a very light crop of Cortlands and McIntosh. New Jersey reports a light crop following last year's heavy crop. Harvest of Starr apples has been completed and growers are picking Twenty Ounce. Apples in Pennsylvania are sizing well, but many orchards have fruit only on the outside of the trees. Cooler than normal nights have resulted in early coloring of apples.

Good rains in late July aided in the favorable development of the apple crop in Virginia. A light set of York, Delicious, and Stayman is reported in the heavy-producing counties of the northern Shenandoah Valley, but this may be somewhat offset by increased size. Golden Delicious, Jonathans, Grimes, and Romes are generally good to heavy in the Shenandoah Valley. The Piedmont area has a heavy crop in prospect despite a light set of Delicious. Southwest Virginia and the Roanoke area both expect larger crops than in 1959. West Virginia reports an above average production in prospect, but a crop considerably less than last year. Harvest of a large crop is already in progress in North Carolina with Red Delicious starting in mid-August in the Hendersonville area.

Early apple harvest is under way in the Central States. Scab and blight which were common problems throughout these States now appear to have been brought under control. Ohio expects to harvest the largest crop since 1951. Golden Delicious prospects in Illinois are rated as good but some russeting was reported on this variety in Ohio and Indiana. Michigan McIntosh should exceed the 1958 record, but Jonathans and Northern Spys are down. Red Delicious will be at about last year's record. Minnesota's apple crop is 5-10 days late with Duchess picking now in progress. Adequate moisture supplies in Kansas and Nebraska were favorable for the development of the apple crops in those States. An excellent crop is anticipated in Arkansas. Harvest of Summer Champions was at its peak about August 1. Kentucky has a heavy crop in prospect and showed a marked improvement over July 1.

Washington had a hot July which was not satisfactory for the best sizing, but apples more than held their own during the month. August 1 prospects indicate a crop somewhat larger than last year. Winesaps may run rather heavily to small sizes, but progress of the Delicious crop has been good. A heavy crop of Golden Delicious and Rome Beautys is expected. Harvest of Jonathans, the lightest crop, should begin about September 1. Despite the hot sunny days there has been no sunburn and the apples are of excellent quality. Oregon also expects a crop slightly above last year. Weather conditions in the Hood River area were normal and favored sizing. Scab caused by rainy weather earlier in the season may reduce the packout. Apple areas other than the Hood River section have light crops, but the fruit is developing normally.

Gravenstein harvest in the California Sebastopol area began around the middle of July and is moving rapidly. Fruit for fresh market required heavy culling, but is generally of good size and quality. Late

apples in the Sebastopol district are variable--some orchards having heavy crops and others light crops. There is a heavy crop of Newtowns in the Watsonville area, but the Delicious crop is lighter than last year. Apples in California's mountain counties were reduced somewhat by late frosts, but the fruit is making good development.

Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah apple crops were all hit hard by frosts at blossom time. In Montana there will be few if any shipments and most crops will be consumed locally. Idaho prospects improved somewhat, but the crop is still expected to be the lowest since 1943. The Delta County area where the bulk of the Colorado apples are grown has a fairly good crop, but other commercial areas report a poor crop. The Colorado Delicious crop was heavily damaged by the freeze, but there are fair crops of Jonathans, Romes and Ben Davis. Utah also has a light Delicious crop with Jonathans and Romes expected to make up the bulk of the crop. Utah county growers report a frost-marked crop.

PEACHES: The 1960 peach crop is forecast at 73.6 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than the 1959 crop, but 18 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is used mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is estimated at 48.2 million bushels, down 1 percent from last year, but 20 percent above average. The only region showing a smaller crop than in 1959 is the Western States, where all States except California and Idaho are down. In the rest of the country New York, Illinois, Michigan, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Delaware expect smaller crops than last year, but these decreases are more than offset by increases in most other States.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 25.4 million bushels (609,000 tons), the same as in 1959, but 14 percent above average. The estimate excludes production which was eliminated through the "green drop" program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order for California Clingstones. In general the crop is sizing well although the picking of some early varieties has not come up to expectations. The crop shows no appreciable insect or disease damage.

The California Freestone crop is estimated at 13.5 million bushels, practically the same as produced in 1959, but 21 percent above average. Harvest is a little behind last year. Picking of Elbertas was in full swing in the San Joaquin Valley by August 1.

Prospects in the Middle Atlantic States are off slightly from a month ago, but still above last year and average. In Virginia early varieties did not size as well as expected because of dry weather in some areas. However, late July rains will benefit Elbertas and other late varieties. Picking of Elbertas was expected to begin about August 10 in the Roanoke area, and about mid-August in the Winchester area. Growers expect a greater than usual overlap of harvest between areas which will result in a heavy movement of peaches during the third and fourth weeks of August. Harvest was in full swing by August 1 in West Virginia's eastern panhandle. Maryland expects to begin harvest of Sullivan Elbertas before mid-August and start on regular Elbertas shortly thereafter.

Pennsylvania expects a good crop on all varieties except Hales. Picking of Jubilees started about August 1 in southern Pennsylvania. Recent rains have insured good sizing of late varieties in New Jersey. Picking of Red Havens, Triogems, and Sunhighs was in progress August 1. In both New England and New York conditions were generally favorable. Niagara County, New York was getting dry prior to the rains the last week in July. By August 1 harvest of early varieties was just getting started in the Hudson Valley and Lake Ontario areas.

In the North Central States peach prospects are up somewhat from a month ago. In Michigan moisture supplies are good and the fruit has sized well. The crop is about a week later than last year in Michigan and between one and two weeks later in Illinois. Illinois has some brown rot, but the crop is relatively free of insect damage. Ohio had some hail damage on July 22, but the crop shows little insect or disease damage. Some areas could use more rain to insure best sizing. Harvest of the Kansas crop was at its seasonal peak about August 1 with production expected to be the largest since 1949.

Prospects in the Western region held fairly steady during the past month. It appears that the Colorado crop will turn out somewhat better than estimated at the beginning of the season, but it will still be the smallest crop since 1951 as the result of spring freeze damage. Harvest of early peaches in Washington was in full swing by August 1. Picking of Red Havens will continue until mid-August and Early Elbertas will commence about August 27-28. In Oregon harvest is just under way in the Willamette Valley.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 15.3 million bushels, 3 percent above last year and 56 percent above average. Elbertas are still being harvested throughout most of these States as the result of a late season.

PEARS: Pear production in the United States is forecast at 27,181,000 bushels as of August 1--10 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. This was 1,100,000 bushels less than the estimate on July 1. All three Pacific Coast States showed a decline with prospects in that area dropping from 25,061,000 bushels on July 1 to 23,856,000 bushels on August 1, a decline of 5 percent. Bartlett pear production on the West Coast is forecast at 18,053,000 bushels, 11 percent below 1959 and 7 percent below average. Other pear production in the three Pacific Coast States on August 1 is estimated at 5,803,000 bushels, 8 percent below last year and 14 percent under average.

The California Bartlett pear crop is expected to total 14,793,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 indications. If realized, this would be 3 percent smaller than the 1959 total, but would be 10 percent above average. Harvest began on schedule in the Sacramento River District and was nearing completion on August 1. In Santa Clara, Solano, and Placer Counties, harvest was under way after a delay of a week to permit additional sizing. Picking was delayed for the same reason in Lake, Mendocino, and El Dorado Counties.

Poor pollination hurt the Bartlett pear crops in Washington and Oregon. Although weather during July was favorable for growth, indicated production declined as growers were better able to appraise the tonnage on the trees. Oregon's estimate dropped to 1,700,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1954. All areas expect to harvest less Bartletts than a year ago with the lightest crop reported in the Hood River area. Washington's orchards show extreme variation from almost blank to a few with full crops. The Yakima Valley has a light crop. Parts of north central Washington have light crops, but there are some good crops in the Cashmere-Leavenworth area. The forecast is for 1,560,000 bushels in Washington which would be the smallest crop since 1927.

Pears other than Bartletts also declined in Washington and Oregon during July. Oregon's other pear crop is expected to be 3,000,000 bushels which is 9 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Some of these other pears show the effects of May frosts in irregular shapes and frost rings. A crop of 1,220,000 bushels of other pears is estimated for Washington, 10 percent below 1959 and 24 percent below average. Because of the short crops in Oregon and Washington, the Winter Pear Control Board suspended the voluntary marketing agreement. California's forecast for other pears held at 1,583,000 bushels, 3 percent below the 1959 total and 10 percent below average. Growers expect to pick Hardys late in August with other varieties following in September.

In all States except the Pacific Coast, a pear crop of 3,325,000 bushels is anticipated. This would result in a crop 10 percent below last year and 12 percent below average.

GRAPES: The 1960 grape crop is estimated at 3,119,780 tons, 1 percent below last year, but 8 percent above average. Production of European-type grapes in California and Arizona, estimated at 2,834,500 tons, is 1 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average. Production in the remaining States, largely American-type grapes, forecast at 285,280 tons, is 5 percent above last year and nearly a third over average.

California's prospective tonnage by varietal groups is as follows, with 1959 production shown in parentheses: Raisin varieties, 1,740,000 (1,745,000); table varieties, 540,000 (532,000); and wine varieties, 545,000 (580,000). Vineyards of raisin varieties are in good condition with development of bunches about one week later than in 1959. Harvest of table grapes was winding up in the Desert and the lower San Joaquin Valley with other areas about ready to start on August 1. High temperatures have caused some damage to Tokays, but it is not considered serious. Wine varieties have developed well and harvest of a good quality crop is expected to start in early September.

All areas of New York reported an improvement in condition during July. Berry size is good, clusters are filling rapidly, and advancement is about normal for this time of the season. If the present estimate of 110,000 tons is realized it will be the largest New York crop since 1909. In the Erie County, Pennsylvania area, bunches are sizing well. Yields are expected to be above last year except on acreage hit by spring frosts. With generally favorable weather during July, prospects for the Michigan crop improved slightly.

Warm July weather was favorable for the grape crop in central Washington. However, frost damage in late May not only resulted in fewer clusters per vine, but also caused some drop of berries during July. The spring frost damage was most extensive between Yakima and Moxee. Northwest Arkansas has a good crop although late spring frosts caused spotted damage. Moisture supplies are abundant throughout the area. Harvest started by August 1 in some areas of South Carolina. Heavy movement was expected to get under way about August 10. Some blackrot has been reported, but most growers have been able to control the disease.

CITRUS: Based on the August 1 reported condition, the 1960-61 crop prospects in Florida are better than those of a year ago for oranges and grapefruit. California has a light set of Navel oranges, but the fruit has sized well. Indications point to a crop of Valencias somewhat better than last year. Because of hot weather, irrigation requirements have been heavy. In the Desert Valleys, grapefruit withstood the hot weather fairly well, although the August 1 condition of the crop was slightly lower than a year ago. In "other areas" reported condition of grapefruit is better than a year ago. Reported condition of lemons is not as good as a year earlier. In Texas citrus prospects are up from a year ago. Hot, dry weather during July slowed growth, but no more than usual. A good many new groves will come into production for the 1960-61 crop. Arizona's prospects are not as good as on August 1 a year ago. Recent rains in Louisiana have relieved drought conditions. The crop is sizing well, but reported condition is below that of a year earlier.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries is estimated at 80,150 tons, 2 percent above last year, but 15 percent below average. In general, the Great Lakes crop harvested out in line with earlier expectations. In the West the production in Idaho and Utah, where the crop was cut short by spring freezes, exceeded expectations, but in Washington and Oregon the crop picked out light.

In the Lake Ontario area of New York sweet cherries were generally of good quality. Hudson Valley growers in Columbia County suffered unusually high losses from damage by birds. Because of the short crop much of the Erie County, Pennsylvania, production went to fresh market rather than processing.

Hot dry weather in July forced maturity of the Montana crop with a consequent reduction in yield. The Idaho crop turned out substantially above expectations. Sizing was abnormally large, cullage low and labor supplies ample, so that even young trees just starting to bear were harvested. Both Washington and Oregon had a good quality crop, but the quantity was not as large as expected. Washington reports that frost damage was more severe than realized and that there was some drop from excessively hot weather in July.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1960 sour cherry crop is estimated at 116,020 tons, about the same as a month ago, 15 percent below last year, and 9 percent under average.

In Michigan July weather was generally favorable for this crop, with all areas having adequate moisture. Hail and wind losses, which were most serious in the southwest, were not above average, although above recent years. Most of the cherries affected earlier by leaf spot outgrew this condition. Quality was generally good except for wind whip and hail. The New York crop turned out slightly below earlier expectations. Cherries had good color, size was better than normal, and damage from wind whip was light. The crop in southern Pennsylvania turned out somewhat short; that in Erie County above expectations. Quality in both areas was good. In the Erie area, Montmorencies and most other varieties were light, but the crop of English Morellos was reported the best in years. Picking of the short Wisconsin crop was running about two weeks late on August 1.

The freeze damaged Idaho crop exceeded earlier estimates as the fruit sized very rapidly immediately before harvest. The Colorado and Utah crops picked out heavier than anticipated despite some hail in early July in the Loveland area of Larimer County, Colorado. In contrast, the Washington crop turned out light, although quality was generally excellent. In Oregon a good production in Lane County is offsetting most of the reduction from last year in other areas of that State.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 237,600 tons, 3 percent greater than in 1959 and 22 percent above average. Most apricots had been harvested by August 1. California lost some fruit because of labor difficulties. Washington had only a few Tiltons and Blenheims remaining to be picked on August 1.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 94,500 tons, 5 percent less than last year, but 9 percent above average. Harvest of midseason varieties in California was nearing completion by August 1, and picking of late Santa Rosas and other late varieties was in full swing. Sunburn damage occurred in some areas.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 135,000 tons (dried basis), only 3 percent smaller than last year, but 11 percent below average. The prunes made good growth during July and considerable propping of trees is required. Prunes are coloring and most orchards are prepared for harvest. Picking of sugar prunes was in progress by August 1 and harvest of French prunes was expected the week beginning August 8.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 24,200 tons (fresh basis), not much more than one-fourth as large as either last year or average. The crop is the smallest of record back to 1919 in Oregon and Washington and the smallest since 1943 in Idaho. Prospects in Idaho appear better than a month ago in spite of hot July weather. Eastern Washington expected harvest of Italian prunes to begin shortly after August 1.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of summer varieties of California avocados from the bloom of 1959 picked up during the past month. Considerable loss occurred from wind and overmaturity.

Prospects for the new crop Fuerte avocados (1960 bloom) are much below the past two seasons. Hot weather has caused heavy dropping of the small fruit.

FIGS: In the San Joaquin Valley of California all varieties of figs are maturing about 10 days earlier than usual. The Calimyrna crop seems to be smaller than last year, but there are more Adriatics, Kadotas, and Missions.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California nectarines continued heavy at the end of July but should be nearing completion by mid-August. The crop is a little later than last year.

OLIVES: California olives grew well during July's hot weather. The Manzanillos, grown mostly in the San Joaquin Valley, have a spotty set, but fruit has sized well. Mission trees have a medium set of fruit with the olives showing about the usual sizing for this date.

PECANS: Production is forecast at nearly 182 million pounds, the largest crop since 1953. If this production is realized it will be 27 percent above 1959 and 21 percent more than average. Prospective production is above last year in all States except Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana.

North Carolina is expecting a heavier crop than last year's relatively light production. South Carolina reports spotted prospects. The eastern counties have good to very good prospects, following a near failure last year; but the crop is short in important central and southern counties, as well as some western counties. There was some damage from late frost, and the after-effects of Hurricane Gracie last fall are still noticeable. Georgia also has irregular prospects, both by areas and by varieties. In 1959 the southern districts had a very light crop, so a heavy set was expected this year. Unfortunately weather conditions were very unfavorable during the blooming season and pollination was poor, especially on Stuarts which normally account for a high proportion of the production of improved varieties. Moneymaker, Moore, Schley, Mahan, Desirable, and Success varieties have generally set good crops. Scab damage is reported light to date. Dry weather has caused some damage in the north central and northwestern areas, but only a small percentage of the Georgia production comes from these areas. Florida reports a better crop than last year west of Tallahassee, but an extremely short crop east of there. The crop is short in many areas of Alabama, but the heavy producing coastal counties have a fair set, although not as heavy as expected following the near failure last year. Central areas of Alabama that had good crops in 1959 are generally short this year. Stuarts are short in most areas.

Arkansas reports fairly good prospects in all areas. In Louisiana production of improved varieties is expected to be up sharply from last year's short crop, while seedling production promises to be considerably below last year. August 1 conditions in Oklahoma indicate the second largest crop of record, second only to that of 1947.

Case bearers have caused considerable damage in some areas. In Texas prospective production is above last year in the north central and Edwards Plateau areas. Production prospects are spotted in northeast Texas with production expected to be lighter than in 1959. South of Austin the crop varies from fairly good in some counties to a near failure in counties along the upper Gulf Coast. Soil moisture is adequate in most areas. There has been a scattered shedding of nuts, but in both Texas and Oklahoma the drop to August 1 was comparatively light.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 54,000 tons, 35 percent smaller than in 1959, but 36 percent above average. Nut sizes are large because of a lighter set than last year. Hulls have shown some cracking for about three weeks. In most orchards the ground has been prepared for harvest. Knocking started in Yolo County during the last week of July.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon es expected to total 74,300 tons, 19 percent more than last year, but 1 percent below average. Oregon has a light crop, but in California the set was good and nuts have sized well. Sunburn damage has not been significant this season. In some of California's coastal areas blight is still active.

FILBERTS: Total tonnage of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,950 tons, down 21 percent from last year, but only slightly below the 10-year average. July weather in Oregon favored rapid nut development. A high percentage of the crop is expected to grade "large" and "jumbo". Percentage of defective nuts is much smaller than usual.

POTATOES: The late summer crop is estimated at 31,794,000 hundredweight, practically no change from the forecast a month earlier. This is 5 percent below the 1959 production and 4 percent below average. The hot weather during July in all areas hastened maturity. Precipitation has been ample in most of the Eastern States. In some of the Western States the high temperatures have taxed water facilities. Harvest in general has been slow, with many areas digging only to fill orders.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and on Long Island harvest started about mid-July, about two weeks later than in New Jersey where some early fields were dug in late June. In Pennsylvania, the hot and humid weather during late July and early August was detrimental to the crop and vines are "going down" fast. The Wisconsin crop was planted later than usual and by August 1 very little digging had been done.

In Idaho, harvest of long whites and reds continues late because of the cool backward spring. Yield and quality of Russets are expected to be good. In northern Colorado, hot, dry weather during the last three weeks of July reduced prospects. Harvest, on a limited scale, started in northern Colorado in late July and volume movement was expected in early August. The Washington late summer crop deteriorated during July. Yields of early red and white varieties were light. Harvest of reds and whites is about over in the Yakima Valley and during the first week of August was hitting peak volume in the Columbia Basin.

Harvest in Malheur County, Oregon is slowly getting under way. Digging in California got under way on whites about mid-July in the Stockton, Delta, San Juan Bautista, and Salinas areas, and on Russets in the Santa Maria area. Volume so far has been light, but should increase shortly as more acreage reaches maturity.

The first forecast of the fall crop is for a production of 174,856,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the 1959 crop and 12 percent above average. The eastern fall States show a production of 65,209,000 hundredweight, 12 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. The expected production in the central fall States is placed at 41,245,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. The western States have a prospective production of 68,402,000 hundredweight, 4 percent above 1959 and 26 percent above average.

Weather conditions for the 1960 crop have been favorable for development in the States east of the Mississippi River and in Minnesota. In North Dakota and in the Pacific Northwest, weather conditions during July were unfavorable and expected yields are below the 1959 season. Good yields are expected in Colorado and California.

In Arroostook County, Maine, fields were in full bloom about mid-July. Top growth, set and sizing of tubers by August 1 were near optimum in all areas of the New England States. In Upstate New York and on Long Island moisture supplies were generally adequate for the development of the crop. In Pennsylvania, the fall crop is a little late but looking good. Vines in Michigan are making good top growth and with only a few exceptions, tuber set and development are good. In the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop on August 1 was in need of moisture. The need was more acute on the North Dakota side of the river, particularly in the northern areas of that State. In southern Minnesota, soil moisture is plentiful and the crop grew fast during July.

In Nebraska, the crop was planted under good soil conditions and weather to date has permitted good growth. The crop on August 1 was in need of water. In Idaho, July temperatures were unusually high. Vine growth by August 1 was approaching normal, but tuber growth was well behind schedule. Some acreage is late because of damage from the low temperatures on June 21. Most of this acreage is north of the Snake River in central Idaho and in the Egin Bench area in eastern Idaho. The hot weather in July in Colorado pushed the growth and on August 1, development was about normal. In Utah and Nevada, potatoes are making good progress. In Washington, the crop is showing the effects of the hot weather during June and July. The Oregon crop is making good progress, although it is sizing up later than last year by 10 days to 2 weeks. The supply of water in central Oregon is very low and this may be a factor in the 1960 final outturn. In the Klamath area of Oregon and Tulelake area of California growth by August 1 was about normal. In other areas if California, some acreage was planted as late as the last week of July.

The August 1 estimate of the early summer crop is placed at 15,003,000 hundredweight, very little change from the 14,956,000 estimated a month earlier. Harvest was about over in Virginia and California by the first weeks of August and was under way in Texas and Delaware. On August 1 about one-fourth of the Delaware crop was harvested compared to about 45 percent to the same date last year. Delayed harvest will add tonnage to the production. In Texas good supplies will be available through August. Some late acreage will furnish production during September. Crops in all areas are fair to good and prospective yields are favorable.

The production for the 1960 crop of potatoes (all seasonal groups) is placed at 256,266,000 hundredweight, about 13 million hundredweight above the 1959 crop and 23 million above average.

The revised estimate of the 1959 total crop of potatoes is placed at 243,281,000 hundredweight, only slightly higher (0.1 percent) than the December 1959 estimate. Of this production, 86.8 percent was sold, 3.0 percent was used for seed on farms where grown, 4.0 percent was used as food on farmswhere grown and 6.2 percent was fed to livestock and was lost through shrinkage and cullage. For the fall crop, 86.4 percent of the production was sold; 4.1 percent was used for seed on farms where grown, 2.4 percent was used for food on farms where grown and 7.1 percent was fed to livestock and lost through shrinkage and cullage.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1960 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 14,297,000 hundredweight--24 percent below the 1959 crop and 26 percent below average. The indicated production is 3 percent below the July 1 forecast.

Growing conditions continued favorable in most of the Southeastern States, but dry conditions in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi lowered overall prospects from last month. Average yield per acre is indicated at 61.7 hundredweight--9 percent below the 1959 yield, but 9 percent above average.

Prospects in Louisiana declined during July as drought conditions continued. Late July showers partially relieved the situation, but expected yield per acre is much below last year and average. General harvest is not expected to begin before September. Weather conditions were favorable for sweetpotato vine growth in all commercial areas of New Jersey during July and crop prospects are good. Most of the sweetpotato area in Kansas received beneficial rains during July increasing prospects for a good crop. Digging began on a limited scale on the Eastern Shore of Virginia the third week of July and was active until slowed by rainfall the last week of the month. Growing conditions were satisfactory during July in North Carolina and South Carolina, but the crop is later than usual. Light harvest began in the southern areas of Georgia and Baldwin County, Alabama the latter part of July and is expected to become general by the second week of August. Moisture is in excellent supply in Oklahoma and prospects appear promising for a good yield. In the commercial areas of northeast Texas the hot, dry weather of mid-July has depleted the plentiful supply of moisture from the sandy soil. Most of the other commercial acreage is irrigated and making satisfactory progress.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for 1960 is now estimated at 16,845,000 tons, a crop exceeded only by last year's production of 17,015,000 tons. The average yield per acre of 18.0 tons per acre is second only to 1959 as the highest yield of record. Indicated yields are well above average in all States except Wisconsin and South Dakota. In Wisconsin a late start and a wet season has held yield expectations below average while in South Dakota hail damage and a shortage of water has retarded growth.

In California increased insect and disease infestation together with high temperatures lowered yield prospects slightly during the month. However, an excellent crop with well above average yields is still indicated there. Harvesting of beets was completed in the Imperial Valley on July 20 and harvest of the coastal crop got under way in late July. Elsewhere, growing conditions during July were favorable for development of the crop although temperatures in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon taxed irrigation facilities. Irrigation supplies are still adequate, but reservoirs may be nearly depleted after the final beet irrigation. Without additional rainfall, shortage of irrigation water in the Torrington, Wyoming area, the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and the Arkansas Valley of Colorado could become a critical factor in development of beets there. Elsewhere in these three States beets show excellent prospects.

The Department of Agriculture announced on August 1 that 1960 acreage allocations, which were unused in some States, would be made available to cover overplantings in other States and also for the planting of late beets in California if farmers wish to plant in excess of allotments previously established.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects for a record sugarcane crop are unchanged from a month ago. Estimated production at 7,744,000 tons is 6 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Weather in Florida continued favorable for good growth. In Louisiana most of the sugar belt received several good rains in July. Although some areas still need additional moisture, frequent showers around the end of the month buoyed hopes that the drought has finally been broken over the entire belt.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 46,471,000 pounds, 13 percent smaller than in 1959 and 4 percent below average. In Washington prospects are somewhat better than a month ago with the crop having made exceptionally good progress during July. First pickings will begin about August 20 and become general August 25-26. High temperatures during most of July caused hops in the Willamette Valley of Oregon to mature before optimum plant growth was obtained. Harvest is expected to begin about August 20 in the Willamette Valley and during the first week of September in eastern Oregon. In Idaho there is a good crop of Late Clusters, but Early Clusters show a short growth. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin August 25.

Hot weather in California forced the crop to burr earlier than usual. Top growth is short, but lower portions of the vines show good yield prospects.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions throughout the United States on August 1 averaged 82 percent of normal -- 4 percentage points above a year earlier and 5 points more than the 1949-58 average for this time of year. The deterioration in pastures during July was slightly less than the average decline between July 1 and August 1 during the 1949-58 period. Decreases during July this year were greater than usual in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions. A contraseasonal increase occurred in the South Central region despite the continued and severe droughty conditions in large sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Compared with August 1 last year, pasture conditions were more favorable in all sections of the country except the South Atlantic and the South Central where late July rains gave relief in some areas, but more moisture is needed generally.

Condition of pastures held up well during July in the North Atlantic States with the exception of New Jersey, a narrow coastal strip of New England and spots in southwest Pennsylvania, northern New York, and northern Vermont. End-of-July rains in New Jersey were beneficial and pastures in the northern part of that State were reasonably good, but in the southern part were furnishing meager grazing. Sharp improvement from August 1 a year ago in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania more than offset the deterioration in the other North Atlantic States and the region as a whole had a substantial increase.

In the East North Central region, pasture feed condition declined about as usual, but the August 1 condition of 89 percent was far above the exceptionally poor condition of 76 percent reported a year earlier and exceeded the 10-year average for the date by 5 percentage points. All States of the region had gains both from August 1 last year and average, with sharpest gains occurring in Illinois and Michigan, although indications are that Illinois pastures will need rain soon. Precipitation was below normal in Indiana and northwest Wisconsin, as some pastures were becoming brown and weedy.

Although pasture conditions in Minnesota and the Dakotas were far better than on August 1 last year, they were much poorer than on July 1 this year and as a result the decline during July for the West North Central region was sharper than usual. Lack of moisture was especially evident in northwest and central Minnesota, southern Missouri, the Dakotas, and western Kansas. Nevertheless, the regional conditions of 85 percent of normal was appreciably higher than a year earlier and average.

South Atlantic pastures also deteriorated more rapidly than usual during July and on August 1 their condition was less favorable than on that date last year and the average. Pastures in Virginia appeared to be hardest hit, when compared with a month earlier and average. Conditions were particularly poor in Delaware, some southern and Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, central and western Virginia and parts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Oddly enough, the South Central region, where the largest area of severe drought has occurred, was the only region to show contraseasonal improvement during July. The extreme drought in a large area of Louisiana continued the pasture condition there at a very low level, while pastures in Alabama and Mississippi deteriorated during the month. However, conditions in the other States of the region improved and these gains far more than offset the losses. The pasture condition for the region on August 1 was sharply below that of a year earlier, but was sharply above average for the date.

In the West, pasture condition declined more than usual, but was slightly better than on August 1 last year and was only moderately less favorable than average. Deterioration occurred during July in all States except New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona. Hot, dry weather caused the severest seasonal declines in Montana, Utah, Washington, and Oregon.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JULY 1960 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	July average 1949-58	July 1959	June 1960	July 1960	State	July average 1949-58	July 1959	June 1960	July 1960
N.Y.	814	806	957	823	Ga.	103	99	99	99
N.J.	92	94	103	96	Ky.	261	255	256	260
Pa.	520	570	619	564	Tenn.	244	237	235	240
Ohio	512	461	500	468	Ala.	117	102	99	99
Ind.	363	324	331	315	Miss.	144	134	136	131
Ill.	478	431	435	408	Ark.	124	108	109	109
Mich.	505	478	505	470	Okla.	166	143	144	141
Wis.	1,504	1,540	1,776	1,516	Texas	280	253	258	252
Minn.	762	808	1,018	835	Mont.	56	49	53	49
Iowa	594	551	621	562	Idaho	135	153	163	160
Mo.	410	375	388	384	Wyo.	22.7	21.1	19.6	19.0
N.Dak.	204	191	214	186	Colo.	85	75	78	78
S.Dak.	151	141	143	138	Utah	64	69	72	69
Nebr.	226	194	214	194	Wash.	169	172	191	175
Kans.	212	169	181	167	Oreg.	123	114	122	116
Md.	115	129	129	130	Calif.	614	711	715	713
Va.	190	185	198	201	Other States	736	735	740	768
W.Va.	81	76	76	75					
N.C.	152	154	158	156	U. S.	11,382	11,158	12,108	11,219
S.C.	53	51	52	53					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Farm flocks laid 5,014 million eggs during July--1 percent more than in July 1959. Increases of 8 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States more than offset decreases of 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central. In the East North Central region, July egg production was about the same as a year earlier. Aggregate egg production from January through July was 2 percent below the same period of 1959.

The rate of egg production per layer in July was 18.11, compared with 17.88 during July last year. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the West, where it was down 2 percent, and the South Central region where it was unchanged. Increases of 2 percent were recorded in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic regions.

Farmers had an average of 276,904,000 layers on hand during July--1 percent less than July last year. Decreases were 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the East North

Central States. These were nearly offset by increases of 9 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central regions.

The number of layers on August 1, 1960, totaled 275,487,000, compared with 279,000,000 on August 1 last year--a decrease of 1 percent. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were down 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the East North Central regions. Increases were 8 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Layer numbers were about the same as a year earlier in the South Central region.

The rate of lay on August 1, 1960, was 56.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 56.2 eggs a year earlier. This was an increase of 1 percent and a record high for that date. All regions of the country showed increases from last year except the West, where rate of lay was down 2 percent. Increases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and the South Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 were estimated at 126,580,000 --22 percent below a year earlier. Holdings in all regions showed a decrease from last year. Decreases were 32 percent in the South Atlantic, 30 percent in the South Central, 28 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the East North Central, 16 percent in the West North Central and 9 percent in the West. The January-June hatch of egg-type chicks was 17 percent below a year earlier. The preliminary estimate of chickens raised on farms in 1960 is 15 percent less than the number raised in 1959.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 402 million--9 percent below a year earlier and 20 percent below average. This is the smallest August 1 number of potential layers on farms since estimates began in 1938. Decreases from 1959 were 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central and 9 percent in the North Central States. Potential layers in the West were 4 percent above August 1 last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1949-58 (Av.)	49,272	52,400	71,745	27,720	43,741	31,993	276,872
1959	48,095	51,605	68,337	33,299	40,541	37,123	279,000
1960	43,778	50,476	66,248	34,230	40,549	40,206	275,487
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
1949-58 (Av.)	33,696	49,292	73,986	20,480	30,844	17,198	225,497
1959	22,558	33,305	53,172	19,821	20,641	11,999	161,496
1960	16,305	26,816	44,587	13,567	14,351	10,954	126,580
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/						
1949-58 (Av.)	82,967	101,693	145,731	48,200	74,586	49,192	502,369
1959	70,653	84,910	121,509	53,120	61,182	49,122	440,496
1960	60,083	77,292	110,835	47,797	54,900	51,160	402,067
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	52.0	50.5	51.0	46.1	42.8	55.3	49.8
1959	56.2	56.9	56.6	54.9	50.9	61.3	56.2
1960	57.3	58.3	57.7	55.3	51.7	60.2	56.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Producers received an average of 31.5 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-July 1960, compared with 31.2 cents a month earlier and 30.4 cents a year earlier. Prices during the first week in July were irregular, but fluctuated in a narrow range. Underlying sentiment improved with the announcement of the new Government egg purchase program and prices advanced during the remaining weeks of the month. At the close, most markets were well supplied and the price trend was generally downward.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July averaged 17.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 17.1 cents a month earlier and 15.5 cents in mid-July 1959.

Farm chickens averaged 12.2 cents, up 1.2 cents from a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 17.9 cents, 1.8 cents per pound higher than in mid-July 1959. Commercial broiler supplies cleared fairly well during the month and prices fluctuated in a narrow range except in the Delmarva area. During the week ending July 6, prices on the farm in the Delmarva area ranged from 19 to 21.3 cents per pound and in Georgia 16 to 18 cents per pound. Prices in the Delmarva area during the week ending July 27 ranged from 17.10 to 18.75 cents per pound --in Georgia 17 to 17.5 cents. The average weight of live birds offered for sale was lighter than desired in many instances and created a problem during the month for many processors in the Southern producing areas. The light to moderate receipts of hens during the month were ample for the fair to good demand. During the latter part of the month marketings of hens increased and the number slaughtered was considerably above the same period in July 1959. Turkey prices in mid-July averaged 23.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.0 cents a month earlier and 22.2 cents in mid-July 1959. The movement of frozen turkeys was fairly active during the month. The movement of new crop birds was only fair. Many growers had their birds custom dressed and stored rather than accept offered bids.

The cost of farm poultry rations in mid-July was $3.34 per 100 pounds--down 9 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler-growing mash was $4.64 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.85 in mid-July 1959. Cost of the turkey-growing mash on July 15 was $4.62, compared with $4.82 on July 15, 1959. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, commercial broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price ratios were all more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	36.0	41.0	42.0	460	451	420
N. H.	45.5	47.0	49.0	529	564	588
Vt.	49.2	52.0	49.0	3,030	3,172	2,940
Mass.	50.6	54.0	54.0	1,591	1,728	1,728
R. I.	43.2	44.0	46.0	285	264	276
Conn.	47.7	52.0	52.0	1,842	2,132	2,132
N. Y.	47.1	51.0	50.0	31,968	33,405	32,100
N. J.	49.3	65.0	65.0	8,977	12,350	12,480
Pa.	49.4	61.0	55.0	64,588	78,873	71,115
Ohio	55.6	63.0	62.0	196,896	250,992	242,048
Ind.	54.8	62.0	63.0	253,895	336,350	345,177
Ill.	58.0	67.0	63.0	511,523	673,350	652,176
Mich.	47.4	57.0	50.0	85,949	125,571	114,550
Wis.	54.4	65.0	52.0	142,251	179,790	143,832
Minn.	48.6	49.0	47.0	271,708	334,278	307,803
Iowa	53.8	66.0	58.0	564,790	830,346	737,006
Mo.	40.0	55.0	49.0	154,201	257,345	238,434
N. Dak.	21.0	16.5	23.0	26,472	22,572	30,843
S. Dak.	27.1	19.5	27.0	105,923	79,774	109,350
Nebr.	32.9	49.5	47.0	209,117	350,906	333,183
Kans.	26.3	41.5	39.0	55,183	81,630	76,713
Del.	46.6	55.0	58.0	7,209	9,075	9,454
Md.	47.0	54.0	55.0	22,506	27,540	28,050
Va.	39.0	46.0	44.0	34,991	38,410	35,992
W. Va.	43.0	50.0	52.0	8,356	7,650	7,332
N. C.	32.4	43.0	46.0	66,983	85,914	88,228
S. C.	21.3	27.0	30.0	24,234	25,731	26,010
Ga.	20.2	28.5	31.0	58,481	81,909	82,863
Fla.	18.6	27.0	28.0	10,900	16,281	16,044
Ky.	38.2	47.0	47.0	74,022	85,775	79,759
Tenn.	30.0	40.5	40.0	54,703	67,635	63,440
Ala.	22.0	28.0	28.0	51,435	62,580	60,088
Miss.	23.0	31.0	24.0	39,229	42,501	29,616
Ark.	22.7	35.0	33.0	18,043	14,945	11,121
La.	22.4	33.0	27.0	14,577	17,490	13,014
Okla.	19.4	33.0	31.0	11,436	9,306	8,494
Texas	19.9	28.0	24.0	41,318	42,728	32,592
Mont.	16.8	20.5	20.0	2,883	3,239	3,160
Idaho	60.5	70.0	67.0	2,737	5,600	5,159
Wyo.	21.9	29.0	25.0	1,299	1,769	1,550
Colo.	34.3	51.0	52.0	16,831	25,194	23,868
N. Mex.	20.4	28.5	32.0	1,170	1,425	1,696
Ariz.	21.0	34.0	37.0	816	1,190	1,295
Utah	49.8	61.0	51.0	1,943	3,050	2,601
Nev.	42.6	55.0	52.0	141	220	260
Wash.	66.8	76.0	75.0	2,232	6,080	5,625
Oreg.	53.8	60.0	61.0	1,769	3,840	4,209
Calif.	55.0	73.0	74.0	9,219	18,250	15,540
U. S.	41.6	51.5	49.1	3,270,642	4,361,170	4,111,954

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
N. Y.	30.0	29.5	31.0	10,706	7,729	8,122
N. J.	27.4	31.0	33.0	1,779	1,581	1,716
Pa.	25.1	26.5	30.0	18,043	14,045	16,050
Ohio	25.3	24.5	35.0	47,205	32,977	53,235
Ind.	25.9	26.0	33.0	36,113	32,630	42,240
Ill.	26.6	25.5	29.0	45,715	42,330	47,183
Mich.	28.8	31.0	31.0	33,488	35,123	35,464
Wis.	26.1	29.0	32.0	731	957	896
Minn.	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	476
Iowa	22.6	19.0	26.0	3,422	2,584	2,626
Mo.	24.2	25.0	28.0	36,230	37,950	37,828
S. Dak.	18.3	15.0	27.0	6,798	6,750	16,632
Nebr.	22.0	22.0	29.0	77,875	69,520	88,885
Kans.	16.7	20.0	28.0	175,807	209,700	281,848
Del.	22.6	27.5	29.0	947	742	725
Md.	22.6	24.0	28.0	4,927	4,032	4,564
Va.	22.3	23.5	26.0	6,969	6,462	6,786
W. Va.	21.8	23.5	27.0	1,032	588	648
N. C.	20.4	23.5	23.5	7,446	9,353	8,037
S. C.	18.4	20.5	22.0	2,990	3,936	3,542
Ga.	17.6	20.5	23.0	2,035	2,255	2,208
Ky.	20.4	24.5	28.0	4,637	4,484	5,012
Tenn.	17.7	21.5	23.0	3,822	3,720	3,381
Ala.	19.8	23.0	24.0	917	1,380	1,320
Miss.	23.0	26.0	27.0	898	858	1,053
Ark.	19.6	26.0	30.0	1,481	3,640	4,080
La.	1/ 18.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 772	1,200	1,242
Okla.	14.0	19.5	25.5	66,759	89,174	120,105
Texas	12.0	17.5	22.5	36,751	59,850	87,728
Mont.	22.2	25.0	22.0	36,828	46,350	46,508
Idaho	26.3	32.0	26.5	19,597	21,920	17,437
Wyo.	18.8	22.0	19.0	4,968	4,752	3,895
Colo.	16.4	21.0	26.0	36,531	54,033	64,220
N. Mex.	9.1	17.0	17.0	1,678	3,791	4,063
Ariz.	28.4	36.0	34.0	1,229	3,672	952
Utah	16.2	18.0	15.5	4,619	3,024	2,480
Nev.	28.8	36.0	33.0	116	216	99
Wash.	30.3	37.5	34.0	58,903	65,325	62,186
Oreg.	29.2	36.0	32.5	22,269	25,524	23,042
Calif.	20.2	23.5	23.0	10,068	8,718	8,096
U. S.	20.2	22.8	27.4	833,697	923,449	1,116,610

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,088	896	754
Minn.	19.2	24.0	27.0	15,064	22,128	24,408
Iowa	20.3	21.0	25.0	281	315	375
N. Dak.	14.4	14.5	19.0	93,563	79,634	99,123
S. Dak.	11.6	7.5	17.0	26,651	10,830	27,251
Nebr.	13.4	15.0	18.0	564	180	252
Mont.	16.0	14.5	17.0	50,734	33,785	32,878
Idaho	34.6	41.0	38.0	21,372	20,828	18,354
Wyo.	17.4	17.0	15.0	1,155	765	555
Colo.	18.8	22.0	22.5	1,484	792	810
N. Mex.	15.2	14.5	14.0	226	58	56
Utah	33.0	37.0	34.0	2,796	2,331	1,836
Nev.	30.6	36.0	34.0	373	540	374
Wash.	24.6	31.0	25.0	11,036	7,998	2,900
Oreg.	26.6	28.0	28.0	4,847	2,940	2,716
U. S.	16.2	16.3	20.1	231,310	184,020	212,642

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	15.7	22.5	25.0	782	585	775
N. Dak.	13.0	17.5	19.0	20,802	17,518	25,669
S. Dak.	11.1	8.0	18.0	2,133	624	2,016
Mont.	1/17.8	17.0	19.0	1/6,694	1,955	4,256
U. S.	13.1	17.0	19.0	27,063	20,682	32,716

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1949-58	522,444	183,654	193,726	27,480	164,766	1,092,071
1959	618,599	163,253	152,481	21,018	172,800	1,128,151
1960 2/	789,892	195,282	188,591	33,117	155,086	1,361,968

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated August 1, 1960.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Maine	42.3	47.0	47.0	3,486	3,337	2,726
N. H.	37.2	39.0	40.0	59	39	40
Vt.	35.8	43.0	41.0	598	559	533
Mass.	37.9	41.0	42.0	97	82	84
Conn.	33.4	39.0	39.0	56	39	39
N. Y.	42.2	54.0	51.0	28,830	32,886	27,948
N. J.	37.0	41.5	39.0	1,271	1,038	1,092
Pa.	38.0	44.0	41.0	28,897	32,384	29,274
Ohio	42.0	46.0	60.0	47,835	52,256	62,700
Ind.	40.6	37.5	55.0	49,139	32,175	43,395
Ill.	43.4	40.0	51.0	137,341	89,320	96,798
Mich.	38.4	41.0	45.0	47,686	38,540	34,245
Wis.	47.5	50.0	48.0	134,134	128,100	113,136
Minn.	39.6	47.0	50.0	186,768	176,673	199,250
Iowa	37.5	42.5	42.0	213,827	186,490	171,402
Mo.	29.2	24.5	34.0	35,047	18,252	19,006
N. Dak.	28.3	24.5	33.0	52,980	38,538	68,013
S. Dak.	28.4	20.5	39.0	94,171	40,385	106,782
Nebr.	24.4	24.5	36.0	47,834	29,326	38,772
Kans.	23.9	23.0	33.0	22,478	15,663	11,913
Del.	34.8	35.0	40.0	277	245	240
Md.	36.4	39.0	40.0	2,110	2,028	2,080
Va.	34.6	38.0	40.0	4,299	4,370	3,920
W. Va.	33.4	40.0	41.0	1,211	1,160	1,025
N. C.	33.0	35.0	34.0	12,638	13,650	8,874
S. C.	30.0	33.0	31.0	14,223	13,893	9,145
Ga.	28.8	32.0	35.0	11,207	8,832	6,965
Fla.	22.6	26.0	30.0	625	702	750
Ky.	28.2	31.0	35.0	1,889	1,178	1,155
Tenn.	28.4	31.5	33.0	5,565	5,166	4,554
Ala.	28.2	32.0	31.0	3,311	4,160	3,627
Miss.	34.2	43.0	48.0	8,159	8,600	7,968
Ark.	32.4	36.0	37.0	9,217	6,804	5,328
La.	28.6	31.0	32.0	2,254	2,573	2,176
Okla.	20.6	25.0	30.0	12,310	12,425	10,440
Texas	22.3	23.0	26.0	28,388	26,473	28,730
Mont.	33.8	32.0	27.0	8,690	7,392	7,047
Idaho	45.6	49.0	42.0	8,710	7,399	6,804
Wyo.	31.3	33.0	28.0	3,950	3,630	3,080
Colo.	31.4	34.5	38.0	4,929	3,968	4,902
N. Mex.	24.4	42.0	40.0	486	798	800
Ariz.	48.5	55.0	57.0	499	495	570
Utah	46.6	49.0	47.0	1,826	1,519	1,457
Nev.	41.7	44.0	40.0	225	132	160
Wash.	46.6	42.5	39.0	7,596	5,695	4,446
Oreg.	33.1	34.0	33.0	9,974	7,718	6,732
Calif.	31.2	35.0	34.0	5,881	6,895	6,494
U. S.	35.7	37.7	42.6	1,302,996	1,073,982	1,166,617

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.4	16.0	17.0	103	64	68
N. J.	19.7	26.0	24.0	640	1,144	1,032
Pa.	17.9	23.0	22.0	376	414	374
Ohio	23.0	26.0	26.0	26,686	38,272	40,560
Ind.	23.4	26.0	26.0	44,327	60,112	62,946
Ill.	24.6	26.5	26.0	103,099	125,610	128,050
Mich.	21.0	24.0	23.0	3,164	5,400	5,497
Wis.	15.0	18.5	15.0	975	1,758	1,380
Minn.	19.0	19.0	18.0	34,660	41,667	37,422
Iowa	23.2	26.5	25.0	48,770	63,441	64,050
Mo.	20.0	23.0	23.0	31,870	52,210	56,373
N. Dak.	13.7	13.0	11.5	1,314	3,029	2,438
S. Dak.	14.3	11.5	13.0	1,954	1,576	1,365
Nebr.	21.3	26.0	27.0	2,484	3,900	4,320
Kans.	12.4	21.0	20.0	4,756	9,114	10,420
Del.	17.8	22.5	22.5	1,825	3,442	4,095
Md.	18.6	20.5	20.5	2,480	4,202	4,920
Va.	18.4	20.5	20.0	3,682	5,966	6,100
N. C.	17.8	22.0	23.0	6,114	9,592	11,822
S. C.	12.5	16.0	17.0	2,307	5,920	7,667
Ga.	11.4	16.0	15.0	633	1,392	1,290
Fla.	19.9	23.0	25.0	496	1,058	1,075
Ky.	18.6	24.0	24.0	2,435	3,768	3,864
Tenn.	18.7	22.5	23.0	3,934	7,132	7,728
Ala.	19.4	22.5	22.0	1,833	3,150	3,212
Miss.	16.7	23.0	19.0	8,540	20,769	17,499
Ark.	18.5	24.5	22.0	19,581	56,791	54,560
La.	18.2	24.0	22.0	1,436	3,312	3,344
Okla.	12.6	21.0	20.0	544	1,428	2,200
Texas	1/ 20.3	29.0	29.0	244	2,262	2,262
U. S.	21.3	24.0	23.2	361,270	537,895	547,933

1/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Maine	30.3	28.0	30.0	76	28	30
N. Y.	34.1	35.0	39.0	2,088	945	897
N. J.	38.0	35.0	47.0	830	945	1,410
Pa.	37.8	28.0	41.0	7,409	4,564	7,134
Ohio	32.6	31.0	41.0	2,204	2,139	2,583
Ind.	29.2	27.0	35.0	1,564	1,431	1,855
Ill.	30.3	24.0	33.0	2,392	1,728	2,145
Mich.	33.0	34.0	34.0	3,123	3,366	2,584
Wis.	36.7	38.0	34.0	4,162	1,862	1,122
Minn.	27.0	29.0	31.0	29,161	29,174	28,365
Iowa	28.4	35.0	34.0	746	735	782
Mo.	25.1	25.5	30.0	6,203	5,355	4,860
N. Dak.	22.2	20.0	24.0	62,219	77,580	79,128
S. Dak.	19.0	13.0	27.0	12,265	5,265	13,122
Nebr.	20.3	23.0	28.0	4,605	6,969	6,356
Kans.	18.2	25.5	26.5	7,860	21,777	16,960
Del.	32.0	37.0	41.0	409	555	697
Md.	35.1	36.0	43.0	2,906	2,880	3,655
Va.	33.8	37.0	38.0	3,450	4,366	4,826
W. Va.	33.1	33.0	42.0	432	363	462
N. C.	30.7	37.0	33.0	1,569	2,886	2,112
S. C.	25.1	27.0	27.0	652	1,161	864
Ga.	24.8	29.0	29.0	208	406	290
Ky.	26.3	28.0	33.0	2,300	2,128	2,442
Tenn.	19.7	23.5	25.0	1,516	1,480	1,375
Miss.	1/ 25.6	31.0	37.0	242	155	111
Ark.	21.9	24.0	27.0	460	288	405
Okla.	17.2	22.0	25.0	3,712	12,716	15,175
Texas	16.8	19.5	22.5	3,045	5,752	8,572
Mont.	27.4	27.5	24.0	27,530	52,250	44,232
Idaho	33.6	31.5	28.0	15,421	16,916	13,832
Wyo.	30.3	33.0	25.0	3,630	3,696	2,500
Colo.	25.6	27.5	32.0	11,433	13,558	15,136
N. Mex.	29.8	35.0	36.0	691	1,330	1,692
Ariz.	54.9	56.0	59.0	8,830	9,800	9,676
Utah	43.2	45.0	40.0	6,591	7,965	6,360
Nev.	36.7	40.0	38.0	699	720	532
Wash.	34.2	38.5	33.0	13,963	27,066	21,813
Oreg.	34.7	36.0	35.0	15,244	19,368	15,995
Calif.	36.0	39.0	40.0	62,413	68,523	68,880
U. S.	28.1	27.9	29.6	334,266	420,191	410,967

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE						SORGHUM GRAIN		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Prelim-inary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Prelim-inary 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi-cated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	20.5	23.0	24.0	293	207	288	---	---	---
N. J.	20.2	22.0	24.0	243	264	312	---	---	---
Pa.	19.6	22.0	25.0	364	462	525	---	---	---
Ohio	18.4	20.0	24.0	512	500	600	---	---	---
Ind.	16.1	19.0	23.0	1,142	1,178	1,472	339	696	870
Ill.	15.6	18.5	20.0	1,028	1,054	1,060	242	470	550
Mich.	15.8	18.5	18.0	805	962	828	---	---	---
Wis.	12.6	15.0	15.0	701	405	360	---	---	---
Minn.	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,830	1,026	1,140	---	---	---
Iowa	15.8	17.0	18.0	190	136	126	3,127	3,685	1,950
Mo.	14.0	15.5	18.0	694	651	684	7,084	25,350	21,915
N. Dak.	14.6	13.5	22.0	4,103	2,862	6,380	---	---	---
S. Dak.	14.3	12.5	24.0	3,974	1,588	5,760	1,841	2,793	4,420
Nebr.	10.7	13.0	17.0	1,856	1,937	2,635	20,454	59,423	79,304
Kans.	11.6	14.5	18.0	891	1,653	1,746	55,006	137,082	113,400
Del.	16.2	18.5	20.0	235	222	280	---	---	---
Md.	17.3	18.0	21.0	280	342	378	---	---	---
Va.	16.2	18.5	19.0	317	462	380	1/ 318	192	270
N. C.	13.4	15.0	15.0	276	330	270	1,660	3,498	3,348
S. C.	11.7	14.0	13.0	131	224	169	178	391	345
Ga.	10.4	12.0	14.0	89	240	196	1/ 632	975	600
Ky.	14.8	17.0	20.0	368	238	280	1/ 959	1,215	1,035
Tenn.	11.1	12.5	13.0	232	162	143	665	1,248	930
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	562	825	690
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	399	682	494
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,262	1,372	986
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	155	272	130
Okla.	7.6	10.5	13.0	677	914	1,040	11,790	18,792	18,036
Texas	8.4	9.5	11.0	236	190	198	133,416	277,666	248,714
Mont.	12.6	19.0	21.0	163	342	546	---	---	---
Idaho	15.2	17.0	19.0	62	51	76	---	---	---
Wyo.	11.3	14.0	14.0	75	84	98	---	---	---
Colo.	8.8	12.0	17.0	284	720	935	5,369	9,913	9,700
N. Mex.	10.8	14.0	14.0	55	84	84	5,231	8,800	8,930
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,788	5,568	5,408
Utah	9.4	11.0	10.0	50	55	50	---	---	---
Wash.	13.3	18.5	20.0	612	1,554	1,600	---	---	---
Oreg.	13.5	15.5	15.0	277	279	315	---	---	---
Calif.	11.7	13.0	13.0	97	117	130	7,583	18,270	16,860
U. S.	13.7	15.1	19.7	23,164	21,495	31,084	261,008	579,178	538,885

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average	1959	Indicated	Average	1959	Indicated
	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	1960	1949-58	1/	1960	1949-58	1/	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	3,410	1,100	400	608	600	550	1,050	300	100
Kans.	6,550	2,900	2,700	242	350	330	770	500	400
Okla.	77,700	46,000	35,000	304	440	440	11,720	10,100	7,700
Texas	52,300	30,000	23,000	289	375	305	7,590	5,600	3,500
Colo.	68,100	48,000	40,000	203	300	290	7,040	7,200	5,800
N. Mex.	47,300	42,000	37,000	234	330	310	5,710	6,900	5,700
U. S.	255,360	170,000	138,100	265	361	337	33,880	30,600	23,200

1/ Revised.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,712	3,400	3,300	96	139	142
Miss.	2,705	2,700	2,900	1,003	1,188	1,305
Ark.	2,562	3,300	3,250	10,949	12,639	12,448
La.	2,300	2,850	2,850	12,306	12,910	13,053
Texas	2,670	3,150	3,200	13,050	13,136	13,344
Calif.	3,545	4,600	4,400	10,954	13,110	12,672
U. S.	2,680	3,349	3,320	48,358	53,122	52,964

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.2	14.0	14.0	120	70	56
Minn.	9.6	11.0	12.0	9,718	5,302	7,224
Iowa	12.8	18.5	17.0	514	278	221
N. Dak.	7.6	5.8	7.0	19,191	11,356	13,706
S. Dak.	8.2	6.0	8.0	5,600	3,432	4,808
Texas	6.5	10.5	10.0	655	357	1,160
Mont.	7.3	7.0	8.0	397	126	320
Ariz.	1/26.3	26.0	25.0	166	78	25
Calif.	29.2	38.0	31.0	1,607	1,710	899
U. S.	8.4	7.3	8.4	38,076	22,709	28,419

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			For harvest
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959 1/	1960	Average 1949-58	1958	1959 1/	1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	15,710	23,000	18,700	18,100	15,610	22,500	18,600	18,000
Ind.	28,760	43,000	31,800	32,000	28,360	39,000	30,800	29,000
Ill.	25,560	30,000	24,000	25,000	25,050	29,000	23,000	24,000
Mich.	3,450	4,500	3,300	3,700	3,370	4,300	3,100	3,500
Iowa	28,500	49,000	16,500	16,500	27,700	47,000	16,400	15,700
Mo.	13,530	16,800	10,100	8,500	13,040	16,100	10,000	8,000
Nebr.	13,630	25,000	15,000	18,000	12,750	24,500	14,500	17,000
Kans.	6,310	5,500	5,300	7,300	5,450	5,100	5,000	6,600
Ky.	19,760	31,500	18,800	22,400	18,490	29,000	17,200	21,500
Okla.	9,600	8,000	1,000	500	6,100	4,500	700	400
Texas	3,650	7,700	1,600	500	2,840	6,400	700	400
Other 2/ States	12,002	14,250	5,700	5,600	11,549	13,740	5,300	5,400
U. S.	180,462	258,250	151,800	158,100	170,309	241,140	145,300	149,500

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959 1/	Average 1949-58	1958	1959 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	2,085	2,400	2,200	33,020	54,000	40,920
Ind.	2,008	2,500	2,000	57,723	97,500	61,600
Ill.	1,750	2,200	2,100	43,896	63,800	48,300
Mich.	1,876	2,400	1,500	6,386	10,320	4,650
Iowa	1,666	2,000	2,130	46,537	94,000	34,932
Mo.	1,625	2,200	1,850	21,873	35,420	18,500
Nebr.	1,698	2,200	2,000	22,480	53,900	29,000
Kans.	1,212	1,600	1,600	6,519	8,160	8,000
Ky.	1,325	1,990	1,800	24,093	57,710	30,960
Okla.	897	800	1,000	5,305	3,600	700
Texas	1,026	1,010	900	2,830	6,464	630
Other 2/ States	1,923	2,053	2,039	22,656	28,202	10,809
U. S.	1,697	2,128	1,989	293,317	513,076	289,001

1/ Revised.
2/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	PASTURE: Condition August 1: Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.14	1.20	1.30	681	599	630	80	90	88
N. H.	1.31	1.40	1.51	338	295	303	78	83	90
Vt.	1.45	1.53	1.67	1,189	1,127	1,204	81	78	83
Mass.	1.61	1.71	1.83	448	402	416	71	91	84
R. I.	1.76	1.84	1.95	40	35	37	68	94	83
Conn.	1.77	1.89	1.92	401	381	381	72	96	85
N. Y.	1.71	1.81	1.94	5,439	5,546	5,932	73	72	82
N. J.	1.91	2.30	2.16	460	560	515	58	80	65
Pa.	1.54	1.68	1.66	3,426	3,816	3,743	73	75	85
Ohio	1.59	1.70	1.71	3,836	3,622	3,480	84	81	87
Ind.	1.58	1.65	1.70	2,658	2,224	2,197	87	78	91
Ill.	1.80	2.01	2.05	4,673	4,508	4,470	84	68	92
Mich.	1.54	1.84	1.79	3,511	3,801	3,660	84	71	91
Wis.	1.99	2.45	2.23	7,947	9,754	9,143	84	81	86
Minn.	1.78	1.89	2.18	6,750	6,403	7,583	84	69	82
Iowa	1.81	2.15	2.20	6,818	7,699	7,740	84	89	94
Mo.	1.30	1.50	1.51	4,190	4,102	4,443	75	73	82
N. Dak.	1.02	.81	1.14	3,819	3,180	4,290	80	55	75
S. Dak.	.88	.67	.99	4,538	3,414	5,123	76	41	76
Nebr.	1.14	1.20	1.29	6,119	6,282	6,774	78	78	87
Kans.	1.49	1.90	1.97	3,345	3,557	3,742	72	86	85
Del.	1.46	1.56	1.63	88	78	80	65	81	67
Md.	1.50	1.68	1.68	663	702	668	70	73	76
Va.	1.25	1.46	1.37	1,671	1,783	1,655	76	80	67
W. Va.	1.31	1.38	1.38	982	933	911	83	70	86
N. C.	1.06	1.33	1.06	1,214	1,225	919	77	88	78
S. C.	.89	1.04	.99	548	497	411	70	86	70
Ga.	.78	1.08	.92	664	574	472	77	85	71
Fla.	1.18	1.86	1.88	136	203	222	84	90	88
Ky.	1.30	1.49	1.39	2,277	2,369	2,267	82	80	87
Tenn.	1.14	1.36	1.19	1,799	1,978	1,693	78	88	83
Ala.	.89	1.06	.88	705	770	650	77	84	66
Miss.	1.21	1.47	.97	952	1,159	794	79	88	50
Ark.	1.10	1.28	1.18	1,103	1,011	896	75	89	83
La.	1.26	1.36	.95	489	572	396	81	88	52
Okla.	1.20	1.55	1.53	1,772	1,919	1,905	73	91	91
Texas	1.08	1.37	1.21	1,846	2,340	1,998	63	90	81
Mont.	1.19	1.28	1.19	2,788	3,009	2,784	78	74	68
Idaho	2.41	2.42	2.31	2,788	2,911	2,895	88	84	79
Wyo.	1.21	1.22	1.06	1,368	1,394	1,188	79	79	60
Colo.	1.66	1.77	1.76	2,392	2,471	2,574	69	69	79
N. Mex.	2.30	2.77	2.66	510	656	635	66	76	89
Ariz.	2.86	3.67	3.60	732	976	1,032	82	81	86
Utah	2.24	2.36	1.96	1,267	1,348	1,155	80	71	64
Nev.	1.65	1.94	1.75	616	472	449	88	68	70
Wash.	1.94	1.89	1.78	1,562	1,524	1,477	80	77	74
Oreg.	1.78	1.81	1.83	1,817	1,827	2,023	83	83	82
Calif.	3.28	3.44	3.51	6,324	6,756	7,325	80	68	75
U. S.	1.48	1.62	1.66	109,699	112,764	115,280	77	78	82

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.37	1.65	1.55	16	25	25
N. H.	1.76	1.85	2.00	24	37	40
Vt.	1.90	1.90	2.15	143	228	273
Mass.	2.12	2.25	2.25	75	94	101
R. I.	2.26	2.45	2.45	7	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.35	2.50	117	136	142
N. Y.	2.08	2.10	2.20	1,721	2,470	2,664
N. J.	2.33	2.75	2.55	239	371	332
Pa.	1.88	2.00	1.95	1,146	1,782	1,755
Ohio	1.88	1.95	1.95	1,681	1,663	1,696
Ind.	1.92	1.90	2.00	1,309	1,096	1,142
Ill.	2.32	2.45	2.45	2,705	3,018	2,957
Mich.	1.66	1.95	1.90	2,348	2,919	2,873
Wis.	2.24	2.70	2.40	4,972	7,452	6,955
Minn.	2.24	2.20	2.50	4,374	4,906	5,910
Iowa	2.21	2.40	2.45	3,890	5,820	5,407
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.80	1,056	1,568	1,599
N. Dak.	1.49	1.05	1.50	1,450	1,256	1,884
S. Dak.	1.44	.90	1.35	2,202	1,908	2,919
Nebr.	1.94	2.15	2.20	3,468	3,969	3,898
Kans.	1.86	2.35	2.50	2,221	2,435	2,538
Del.	2.12	2.50	2.30	16	22	21
Md.	2.13	2.30	2.25	186	271	266
Va.	2.24	2.45	2.30	432	671	637
W. Va.	1.80	1.90	1.85	229	312	298
S. C.	2.03	2.50	1.90	145	200	133
Fla.	1.90	2.25	1.70	36	83	49
Ky.	2.03	2.20	2.10	515	671	640
Tenn.	1.90	2.20	1.85	288	449	374
Ala.	1.70	1.90	1.60	35	48	37
Miss.	2.00	2.60	2.00	27	31	26
Ark.	2.10	2.30	2.25	114	104	88
La.	1.89	2.00	1.50	46	32	22
Okla.	1.78	2.35	2.40	780	827	802
Texas	2.13	2.60	2.40	531	577	506
Mont.	1.66	1.75	1.60	1,503	1,820	1,648
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.70	2,391	2,526	2,533
Wyo.	1.74	1.65	1.45	712	799	687
Colo.	2.21	2.25	2.25	1,663	1,811	1,865
N. Mex.	2.99	3.50	3.40	434	567	541
Ariz.	3.14	4.10	4.00	628	861	924
Utah	2.58	2.70	2.20	1,063	1,161	983
Nev.	2.96	3.10	2.70	338	363	316
Wash.	2.24	2.05	1.90	849	859	804
Oreg.	2.77	2.60	2.65	829	900	991
Calif.	4.66	4.80	4.85	5,042	5,611	5,951
U. S.	2.16	2.25	2.29	53,996	64,739	66,262

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.21	1.25	1.35	543	498	526
N. H.	1.37	1.40	1.50	228	200	206
Vt.	1.50	1.55	1.65	749	673	688
Mass.	1.65	1.70	1.85	266	230	237
R. I.	1.76	1.75	1.85	24	19	20
Conn.	1.76	1.85	1.85	187	168	165
N. Y.	1.62	1.65	1.80	3,259	2,790	2,983
N. J.	1.65	1.80	1.75	157	137	136
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.50	2,123	1,884	1,827
Ohio	1.43	1.55	1.55	2,012	1,866	1,680
Ind.	1.36	1.50	1.50	1,041	933	867
Ill.	1.47	1.55	1.65	1,593	1,291	1,305
Mich.	1.34	1.55	1.50	1,090	851	758
Wis.	1.72	1.95	1.90	2,737	2,118	1,982
Minn.	1.47	1.45	1.75	1,210	734	894
Iowa	1.48	1.65	1.80	2,706	1,762	2,230
Mo.	1.12	1.25	1.25	1,076	1,249	1,374
Nebr.	1.20	1.40	1.50	151	56	51
Kans.	1.29	1.65	1.70	131	109	146
Del.	1.48	1.50	1.60	37	33	37
Md.	1.39	1.50	1.50	347	324	302
Va.	1.20	1.30	1.20	504	526	481
W. Va.	1.25	1.25	1.25	500	439	425
N. C.	1.16	1.40	1.15	140	216	174
Ky.	1.25	1.40	1.25	520	634	538
Tenn.	1.14	1.20	1.05	205	271	226
Ala.	1.00	1.15	.90	48	72	62
Miss.	1.19	1.55	.90	100	209	128
Ark.	1.12	1.25	1.15	41	59	55
La.	1.25	1.30	.85	76	100	65
Mont.	1.22	1.30	1.15	310	299	278
Idaho	1.39	1.35	1.25	176	165	161
Wyo.	1.14	1.10	.90	144	143	122
Colo.	1.30	1.30	1.25	264	285	282
N. Mex.	1.30	1.40	1.30	16	17	17
Utah	1.64	1.60	1.60	68	72	69
Nev.	1.31	1.00	1.00	56	33	30
Wash.	1.97	1.95	1.95	391	382	390
Oreg.	1.77	1.80	1.80	268	281	301
U. S.	1.44	1.53	1.55	25,496	22,128	22,218

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.18	1.20	1.25	111	80	88
Ill.	1.10	1.10	1.15	129	60	67
Mo.	1.10	1.05	1.10	1,185	624	718
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.20	83	43	40
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.35	23	15	14
Md.	1.24	1.30	1.25	69	58	45
Va.	1.01	1.10	1.00	417	307	279
W. Va.	1.06	1.00	1.10	34	22	22
N. C.	1.00	1.35	.90	426	417	250
S. C.	.89	1.05	.90	172	160	126
Ga.	.87	1.00	.80	130	97	72
Ky.	1.14	1.30	1.20	816	725	716
Tenn.	1.03	1.25	1.05	813	824	644
Ala.	.94	1.05	.85	132	144	106
Miss.	1.19	1.40	.90	287	248	159
Ark.	1.03	1.20	1.10	440	380	363
La.	1.28	1.45	.90	95	91	54
Okla.	1.04	1.20	1.15	92	82	85
U. S.	1.07	1.20	1.06	5,453	4,377	3,848

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.23	1.30	1.30	66	47	47
Minn.	1.12	1.15	1.25	828	552	564
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.20	160	191	193
N. Dak.	.83	.70	.90	1,800	1,364	1,753
S. Dak.	.62	.50	.70	1,987	1,193	1,921
Nebr.	.70	.65	.80	2,225	2,033	2,552
Kans.	1.01	1.25	1.25	639	694	715
Ark.	.98	1.20	1.10	160	169	147
Okla.	1.02	1.35	1.30	400	504	504
Texas	.99	1.35	1.20	172	239	210
Mont.	.78	.80	.80	573	536	514
Idaho	1.11	1.15	1.00	151	153	133
Wyo.	.82	.80	.70	360	320	274
Colo.	.94	1.00	1.00	324	255	268
N. Mex.	.71	.90	.95	16	18	21
Utah	1.15	1.15	1.00	103	89	79
Nev.	.99	.75	.90	199	60	86
Wash.	1.30	1.25	1.25	66	62	68
Oreg.	1.13	1.10	1.10	326	296	326
Calif.	1.25	1.20	1.20	160	136	143
U. S.	.81	.78	.88	10,714	8,911	10,518

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	858	900	970	47	9	10
New York	1,024	900	1,050	1,336	837	1,008
Michigan	948	1,160	1,030	4,201	5,974	5,408
Total N. E.	960	1,120	1,033	5,585	6,820	6,426
Nebraska	1,533	1,650	1,700	1,014	1,188	1,156
Montana	1,519	1,500	1,450	193	195	174
Idaho	1,726	1,800	1,700	2,321	2,592	2,397
Wyoming	1,372	1,400	1,450	819	1,036	972
Washington	1,817	1,650	1,800	561	940	738
Total N. W.	1,616	1,653	1,653	4,907	5,951	5,437
Colorado	822	735	820	1,838	1,602	1,820
New Mexico	449	725	700	195	87	70
Arizona	468	600	450	36	18	9
Utah	449	200	360	40	16	29
Total S. W.	730	715	797	2,109	1,723	1,928
California						
Large Lima	1,642	1,527	1,700	1,166	916	850
Baby Lima	1,655	1,717	1,900	661	412	456
Other	1,200	1,306	1,350	2,356	2,390	2,295
Total Calif.	1,361	1,393	1,476	4,183	3,718	3,601
United States	1,132	1,233	1,210	16,784	18,212	17,392

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	1,031	1,130	1,200	42	34	72
North Dakota	972	1,250	1,100	32	50	66
Idaho	1,236	1,450	950	1,159	1,827	864
Colorado	889	930	1,000	85	65	40
Washington	1,135	1,500	1,160	1,510	2,190	1,554
Oregon	960	1,450	1,300	92	174	156
California	1,185	1,750	—	79	35	—
United States	1,156	1,458	1,088	3,112	4,375	2,752

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	121	104	104	1,802	1,910	2,000
N. C.	198	178	178	1,450	1,580	1,775
Tenn.	3	2	2	790	925	825
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	322	284	284	1,577	1,696	1,851
S. C.	13	11	10	835	800	975
Ga.	568	484	460	915	1,120	1,150
Fla.	59	49	48	932	900	1,100
Ala.	246	201	195	863	800	950
Miss.	7	5	4	386	400	350
TOTAL (S. E. area)	893	750	717	897	1,010	1,085
Ark.	6	3	2	395	450	435
Okla.	137	121	114	714	1,100	1,075
Texas	330	289	275	542	715	680
N. Mex.	6	6	6	1,233	1,950	1,975
TOTAL (S. W. area)	480	419	397	598	842	812
UNITED STATES	1,695	1,453	1,398	951	1,096	1,163

State	Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	215,623	198,640	208,000
N. C.	283,444	281,240	315,950
Tenn.	2,398	1,850	1,650
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	501,464	481,730	525,600
S. C.	10,766	8,800	9,750
Ga.	518,657	542,080	529,000
Fla.	54,490	44,100	52,800
Ala.	212,213	160,800	185,250
Miss.	2,794	2,000	1,400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	798,920	757,780	778,200
Ark.	2,200	1,350	870
Okla.	95,781	133,100	122,550
Texas	185,392	206,635	187,000
N. Mex.	7,514	11,700	11,850
TOTAL (S. W. area)	291,264	352,785	322,270
UNITED STATES	1,591,648	1,592,295	1,626,070

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	11	1,333	1,560	1,575	121,910	109,980	110,250
North Carolina	11	1,260	1,450	1,525	298,342	261,000	277,550
Total Old Belt	11	1,280	1,481	1,539	420,252	370,980	387,800
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,486	1,550	1,825	442,770	345,650	410,625
North Carolina	13	1,456	1,735	1,800	110,472	96,292	100,800
South Carolina	13	1,465	1,765	1,800	159,712	142,965	145,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,461	1,753	1,800	270,183	239,257	246,600
Georgia	14	1,288	1,520	1,650	117,556	104,880	115,500
Florida	14	1,226	1,395	1,550	22,510	19,390	21,700
Alabama	14	1,067	1,250	1,350	534	562	608
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,276	1,498	1,632	140,601	124,832	137,808
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,383	1,559	1,694	1,273,806	1,080,719	1,182,833
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,208	1,320	1,300	10,978	10,032	9,750
Kentucky	22	1,204	1,490	1,425	10,206	9,089	8,550
Tennessee	22	1,374	1,635	1,575	25,660	23,054	21,735
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,321	1,591	1,530	35,866	32,143	30,285
Kentucky	23	1,126	1,480	1,275	9,780	9,028	7,395
Tennessee	23	1,146	1,450	1,350	2,251	1,885	1,755
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,129	1,475	1,289	12,032	10,913	9,150
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23 1/	1,257	1,5 3	1,430	1/58,886	53,088	49,185
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,442	1,625	1,550	16,702	14,950	13,950
Indiana	31	1,461	1,750	1,625	12,929	12,075	11,375
Missouri	31	1,294	1,560	1,450	4,730	4,680	4,350
Virginia	31	1,787	2,075	2,000	21,628	21,995	20,600
West Virginia	31	1,424	1,615	1,500	4,042	4,038	3,750
North Carolina	31	1,802	2,060	2,000	19,339	20,188	19,600
Kentucky	31	1,422	1,620	1,575	365,896	322,380	307,125
Tennessee	31	1,438	1,700	1,625	103,611	102,000	95,875
Total Burley Belt	31	1,447	1,669	1,612	548,981	502,306	476,625
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	846	850	875	38,498	32,300	31,500
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,361	1,577	1,532	587,479	534,606	508,125

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,298	1,550	1,450	13,446	10,695	9,570
Tennessee	35	1,328	1,590	1,450	4,083	3,339	3,045
Total One Sucker	35	1,305	1,559	1,450	17,572	14,034	12,615
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,212	1,265	1,400	8,800	5,313	5,880
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,002	1,040	1,050	3,276	2,184	1,995
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,232	1,407	1,384	29,648	21,531	20,490
Class 4, Cigar Filler:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,573	1,725	1,650	47,750	53,475	49,500
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,456	1,760	1,700	7,334	6,864	6,800
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,561	1,729	1,656	55,085	60,339	56,300
Class 5, Cigar Binder:							
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,680	1,570	1,750	11,610	4,396	4,025
Massachusetts	52	1,871	1,900	2,075	7,309	2,660	2,905
Connecticut	52	1,784	1,700	1,950	2,236	510	682
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,851	1,865	2,050	9,545	3,170	3,587
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,543	1,620	1,550	8,923	9,234	9,300
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,535	1,420	1,550	14,512	11,644	14,260
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55 2/	1,628	1,546	1,619	2/44,887	28,444	31,172
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:							
Massachusetts	61	1,253	1,330	1,350	2,321	2,527	2,700
Connecticut	61	1,179	1,300	1,300	7,536	8,060	8,060
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,196	1,307	1,312	9,857	10,587	10,760
Georgia	62	1,211	1,390	1,350	1,328	1,668	1,755
Florida	62	1,260	1,340	1,350	5,004	6,030	6,480
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,249	1,351	1,350	6,332	7,698	8,235
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,216	1,325	1,328	16,190	18,285	18,995
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,520	1,596	1,576	116,161	107,068	106,467
Class 7, Miscellaneous:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	634	575	950	186	75	171
UNITED STATES	All	1,383	1,563	1,628	2,066,165	1,797,087	1,867,271

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.8	16.3	15.5	229	354	341
Mich.	12.0	17.5	14.5	784	1,299	942
Wis.	10.6	13.7	9.0	92	89	54
Minn.	11.0	12.4	12.0	686	880	924
N. Dak.	10.8	12.6	12.5	353	425	512
S. Dak.	12.0	13.7	10.5	56	82	66
Nebr.	14.4	17.3	17.0	784	1,107	1,156
Kans.	11.4	16.9	16.0	78	142	138
Mont.	13.6	15.7	15.5	697	827	930
Idaho	19.1	21.5	21.5	1,454	1,886	1,978
Wyo.	14.2	16.2	15.5	479	616	636
Colo.	16.1	17.0	17.5	1,980	2,437	2,712
Utah	15.4	18.3	15.5	443	572	480
Wash.	22.7	22.4	23.0	607	763	851
Oreg.	22.9	26.1	24.0	395	504	480
Calif. 1/	19.7	23.7	22.5	3,442	4,928	4,545
Other States	14.2	17.9	16.4	83	104	100
U. S.	16.0	18.8	18.0	12,642	17,015	16,845

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.1	20.3	20.5	5,620	5,520	5,863
Florida	34.7	38.2	38.0	1,313	1,798	1,881
U. S.	22.8	22.9	23.1	6,933	7,318	7,744

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,030	1,250	1,430	1,190
New Hampshire	1,185	1,600	1,630	1,210
Vermont	897	1,070	860	970
Massachusetts	2,548	2,400	2,700	2,100
Rhode Island	168	125	160	120
Connecticut	1,329	1,040	1,350	810
New York	17,494	22,000	19,500	17,000
New Jersey	2,828	2,500	3,700	2,600
Pennsylvania	6,346	6,400	7,500	5,700
Delaware	322	280	360	220
Maryland	1,185	1,270	1,600	1,200
Virginia	9,506	11,100	10,900	10,400
West Virginia	4,484	5,200	5,700	4,700
North Carolina	1,329	1,800	1,500	1,800
Total Eastern States	50,650	58,035	58,890	50,020
Central States:				
Ohio	3,088	3,100	2,750	3,200
Indiana	1,468	1,628	1,525	1,580
Illinois	2,641	2,140	2,300	2,200
Michigan	9,354	12,200	12,800	11,000
Wisconsin	1,217	1,100	1,340	1,200
Minnesota	262	330	261	280
Iowa	176	100	160	90
Missouri	912	730	750	750
Nebraska	53	30	36	35
Kansas	248	180	230	230
Kentucky	318	395	260	410
Tennesee	354	690	450	500
Arkansas	355	373	250	350
Total Central States	20,447	22,996	23,112	21,825
Western States:				
Montana	97	115	85	20
Idaho	1,452	1,200	1,250	675
Colorado	1,276	1,520	1,000	760
New Mexico	569	714	350	220
Utah	392	330	350	280
Washington	26,355	3/ 29,800	23,650	24,000
Oregon	2,492	2,250	2,200	2,300
California	8,727	9,650	10,900	9,300
Total Western States	41,360	45,579	39,785	37,555
United States	112,456	126,610	121,787	109,400

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500; 1959-Maine, 29; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 22; Connecticut, 74; New York, 740; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania,180; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 57; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 8.

3/ Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	15	10	15
Mass.	77	120	110	125
R.I.	14	19	16	19
Conn.	135	170	150	160
N.Y.	1,149	1,390	1,120	1,000
N.J.	1,889	2,600	2,400	2,500
Pa.	2,570	3,000	2,900	2,900
Ohio	979	1,100	780	1,050
Ind.	368	500	365	380
Ill.	1,091	1,070	850	700
Mich.	2,908	3,200	3,100	3,000
Mo.	427	360	250	275
Kans.	122	135	80	165
Del.	111	90	75	70
Md.	458	490	460	500
Va.	1,404	1,950	1,500	1,750
W.Va.	651	840	660	750
N.C.	1,049	1,350	1,250	1,500
S.C.	3,213	2/5,300	2/5,500	4,800
Ga.	2,269	2/4,000	2/3,400	3,600
Ky.	202	190	150	190
Tenn.	182	180	200	200
Ala.	531	960	1,000	1,200
Miss.	317	443	420	400
Ark.	1,451	2,100	1,925	1,950
La.	75	145	160	175
Okla.	244	350	155	300
Texas	665	1,100	1,100	1,400
Idaho	293	350	240	240
Colo.	1,672	2/1,820	1,670	660
N.Mex.	156	160	185	20
Utah	498	420	470	210
Wash.	1,516	2,200	2,260	2,040
Oreg.	432	450	550	450
California				
Freestone	11,151	11,459	13,501	13,543
Total Above California	40,289	50,026	48,962	48,237
Clingstone 3/	22,239	2/21,043	2/25,377	25,377
U. S.	62,528	71,069	74,339	73,614

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958-New York, 70,000 bushels; Georgia, 175,000 bushels; Arkansas, 66,000 bushels; Washington, 100,000 bushels; 1959-Georgia, 90,000 bushels; Arkansas, 38,000 bushels; California, Freestone, 250,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 750,000 bushels (18,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess culls of harvested fruit; 1958-South Carolina, 140,000 bushels; Georgia, 50,000 bushels; Colorado, 253,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,291,000 bushels (31,000 tons); 1959-South Carolina, 150,000 bushels; Georgia, 40,000 bushels; California, Clingstone, 1,416,000 bushels (34,000 tons).

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: 1949-58, 533,700; 1958, 505,000; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 609,000.

PEARS

State	Average 1949-58	Production 1/ 1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	60	55	40
N. Y.	529	625	570	490
Pa.	153	115	110	100
Ohio	118	60	60	55
Ill.	131	88	100	70
Mich.	989	2/ 1,400	1,300	1,150
Mo.	99	75	80	75
Va.	58	40	25	30
W. Va.	50	65	55	60
N. C.	81	94	55	80
Ga.	129	98	85	80
Ky.	57	50	30	25
Tenn.	88	140	125	110
Ala.	84	150	75	110
Miss.	104	108	85	95
Ark.	70	102	75	90
La.	57	55	50	45
Okla.	64	80	60	70
Texas	184	250	270	300
Idaho	86	120	80	55
Colo.	194	210	190	25
Utah	232	330	140	170
Wash.	5,353	4,700	4,140	2,780
Oreg.	5,676	5,500	5,500	4,700
Calif.	15,193	14,375	16,876	16,376
U. S.	29,981	28,890	30,191	27,181

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	133,825	117,500	103,500	69,500
Bartlett	93,950	77,500	69,500	39,000
Other	39,875	40,000	34,000	30,500
Oreg., all	141,890	137,500	137,500	117,500
Bartlett	57,020	57,500	55,000	42,500
Other	84,870	80,000	82,500	75,000
Calif., all	364,600	345,000	405,000	393,000
Bartlett	322,300	312,000	366,000	355,000
Other	42,300	33,000	39,000	38,000
3 States, all	640,315	600,000	646,000	580,000
Bartlett	473,270	447,000	490,500	436,500
Other	167,045	153,000	155,500	143,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	78,060	100,600	91,000	110,000
New Jersey	1,340	1,200	1,100	1,200
Pennsylvania	22,600	29,000	28,000	27,000
Ohio	15,310	20,000	15,200	18,600
Indiana	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,480
Illinois	1,570	1,100	1,000	1,100
Michigan	40,100	50,500	57,000	57,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,300	1,300
Missouri	3,650	4,200	3,600	3,800
Kansas	790	500	500	500
Virginia	702	370	300	300
North Carolina	1,780	1,300	1,200	1,300
South Carolina	1,270	1,700	1,800	2,200
Georgia	1,480	1,700	1,400	1,500
Arkansas	7,300	9,800	8,000	9,300
Arizona	3,760	5,700	10,200	9,500
Washington	36,040	54,000	58,000	47,800
Oregon	920	900	1,100	900
California, all	2,665,800	2,741,000	2,857,000	2,825,000
Wine varieties	576,300	580,000	580,000	545,000
Table varieties	558,400	530,000	532,000	540,000
Raisin varieties	1,531,100	1,631,000	1,745,000	1,740,000
Raisins 2/	212,000	186,000	222,000	---
Not dried	683,100	887,000	857,000	---
United States	2,885,762	3,026,170	3,139,050	3,119,780

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, August 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960		Average 1949-58	1959	1960
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON& NAVEL VARIETIES 1/				GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif.	71	73	55	Fla., All	64	54	71
Fla.				Seedless	67	57	73
Temple	--	71	69	Other	63	50	72
Other	71	61	75	Texas	43	70	79
Texas	51	76	79	Ariz.	74	87	72
Ariz.	72	80	65	Calif., All	77	73	75
La.	59	78	74	D.V.	81	85	81
Total above varieties	--	--	--	Other	75	65	70
VALENCIA ORANGES:				Total Grapefruit	58	63	74
Calif.	73	71	75	LEMONS:			
Fla.	71	70	73	Calif.	71	76	68
Texas	48	72	74	Ariz.	59	87	52
Ariz.	73	87	69	Total Lemons	71	76	67
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	LIMES:			
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	70	71	71
Calif.	72	72	65	TANGELOS:			
Fla.	71	65	74	Fla.	--	65	67
Texas	51	75	78				
Ariz.	72	83	67	TANGERINES:			
La.	59	78	74	Fla.	65	43	73
Total, All Oranges	71	69	69				

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	177,400	90,000	210,000	225,000
Washington	12,680	2/14,000	2/13,600	10,000
Utah	5,090	4,000	6,200	2,600
United States	195,170	108,000	229,800	237,600
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,430	7,800	6,700	6,500
California	80,000	61,000	2/93,000	88,000
United States	86,430	68,800	99,700	94,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,730	19,300	22,900	8,000
Washington	17,580	13,500	2/22,000	6,200
Oregon	49,110	19,700	44,000	10,000
California 3/	152,200	96,000	139,000	135,000
United States	467,920	292,500	436,400	361,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1958 - Apricots, Washington, 400; 1959 - Prunes, Washington, 250.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1958 - Apricots, Washington 600; 1959 - Apricots, Washington, 1,000; Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, Washington, 1,000.
3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	59	45	62	9,210	2/8,000	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	85	73	79	3/25,640	3/19,000	---
Not dried				11,400	6,600	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/75	82	85	20,080	39,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	57	27	70	48,700	27,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	39,610	82,800	54,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,460	9,600	7,600
Washington	--	--	--	562	480	350
United States	--	--	--	8,022	10,080	7,950
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	68,840	58,500	72,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,430	4,000	2,300
United States	--	--	--	75,270	62,500	74,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 950 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.
3/ Dried basis.
4/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET VARIETIES:				
New York	4,370	6,100	6,700	4,800
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,100	1,000	500
Ohio	355	300	220	330
Michigan	9,400	13,500	13,500	14,000
4 Great Lakes States	15,285	21,000	21,420	19,630
Montana	1,331	1,960	1,200	1,400
Idaho	2,522	2,750	1,280	1,300
Colorado	625	1,100	620	120
Utah	3,464	4,800	1,600	1,200
Washington	18,920	2/ 18,500	2/ 13,700	11,000
Oregon	22,560	25,300	24,900	14,000
California	29,590	12,200	13,500	31,500
7 Western States	79,012	66,610	56,800	60,520
Unites States	94,297	87,610	78,220	80,150
SOUR VARIETIES:				
New York	22,790	22,000	18,500	14,000
Pennsylvania	9,590	11,200	11,500	9,000
Ohio	1,892	2,100	1,350	1,900
Michigan	69,600	49,500	86,000	76,000
Wisconsin	13,240	8,000	11,400	7,800
5 Great Lakes States	117,112	92,800	128,750	108,700
Montana	298	340	380	20
Idaho	906	1,560	850	850
Colorado	1,722	1,770	2/ 1,350	750
Utah	2,095	2,250	850	1,300
Washington	2,200	1,900	1,450	1,200
Oregon	3,210	3,300	3,400	3,200
6 Western States	10,431	11,120	8,280	7,320
United States	127,543	103,920	137,030	116,020

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1958-320; 1959-400; Sour Cherries, 1959, Colorado, 102.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,841	1,200	2,500	259	200	300
S. C.	3,442	3,200	4,200	653	800	1,100
Ga.	29,452	32,000	31,000	6,458	10,000	10,000
Fla.	2,738	2,500	2,100	1,924	2,000	1,400
Ala.	15,380	12,200	13,500	3,042	3,000	4,000
Miss.	4,866	2,200	3,100	5,249	3,200	4,400
Ark.	985	800	1,100	4,225	3,800	5,400
La.	3,505	2,000	4,000	12,485	18,000	7,000
Okla.	1,531	500	3,300	17,209	8,500	35,700
Texas	5,023	4,800	6,000	26,947	27,200	34,000
N. Mex.	3,177	5,400	7,500	----	----	---
U. S.	71,940	66,800	78,300	78,452	76,700	103,300

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	2,101	1,400	2,800
S. C.	4,095	4,000	5,300
Ga.	35,910	42,000	41,000
Fla.	4,662	4,500	3,500
Ala.	18,422	15,200	17,500
Miss.	10,115	5,400	7,500
Ark.	5,210	4,600	6,500
La.	15,990	20,000	11,000
Okla.	18,740	9,000	39,000
Texas	31,970	32,000	40,000
N. Mex.	3,177	5,400	7,500
U. S.	150,392	143,500	181,600

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-58	Harvested acreage: 1959	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre: 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	110	1,979	1/1,860	1,100
Calif.	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	4,005	3,114
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	115	2,854	1/2,688	2,645
-Other	4.5	3.6	4.7	109	110	125	500	396	588
Texas	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	60	136	60	54
Total E.Spring	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties	14.6	13.2	15.0	124	140	150	1,812	1,848	2,250
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.4	74	80	110	842	552	704
S.C.	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	100	836	540	700
Ga.	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	60	172	106	96
Ala.-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	140	1,842	1,440	2,170
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Miss.	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	45	434	450	360
Ark.	13.7	7.6	6.9	50	59	59	680	448	407
La.	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	50	441	374	360
Okla.	6.0	4.9	4.4	50	60	60	300	294	264
Texas	10.9	8.0	8.8	47	62	65	498	496	572
Ariz.	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	275	1,189	1,950	2,695
Calif.	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	320	14,910	14,625	17,184
Total L.Spring	183.5	138.1	153.3	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	11.7	9.0	8.0	66	70	70	768	630	560
Kans.	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	95	258	230	209
Del.	6.9	12.0	11.0	153	200	200	1,161	2,400	2,200
Md.	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	130	385	324	338
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	160	2,563	2,415	3,680
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	115	375	171	184
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	75	527	455	488
N.C.	12.6	8.8	8.4	65	85	100	810	748	840
Ga.	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	37	132	122	92
Ky.	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	67	1,040	890	891
Tenn.	17.6	13.0	12.0	57	70	60	999	910	720
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	170	957	2,006	1,921
Calif.	9.5	9.6	9.6	265	310	300	2,488	2,976	2,880
Total E.Summer	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	134.0	12,461	14,277	15,003
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.2	145	160	165	370	336	363
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	140	165	165	191	231	231
N.Y.-L.I.2/	21.9	14.2	13.5	202	210	245	4,297	2,982	3,308
N.J.	25.7	18.0	17.0	168	215	220	4,165	3,870	3,740
Pa.	5.7	4.0	4.0	138	170	175	783	680	700
Ohio	8.8	6.4	6.3	133	155	155	1,151	992	976
Ind.	6.2	4.1	4.1	113	142	145	677	582	594
Ill.	5.3	1.8	1.5	64	85	90	330	153	135
Mich.	7.2	7.0	7.1	100	120	130	716	840	923
Wis.	20.5	17.0	18.5	128	140	145	2,605	2,380	2,682
Minn.	5.1	4.7	4.3	131	170	180	664	799	774
Nebr.	6.6	5.1	4.5	93	115	115	604	586	518

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-58	Harvested acreage: 1959	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre: 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.2	2.1	2.3	71	85	85	226	178	196
Va.	5.5	4.5	4.3	72	80	85	388	360	366
W.Va.	14.1	11.0	11.0	65	70	75	912	770	825
N.C.	4.8	4.0	3.8	82	120	115	384	480	437
Idaho	9.4	10.4	10.4	208	240	200	1,946	2,496	2,080
Colo.	10.6	12.0	10.3	220	230	225	2,330	2,760	2,318
N.Mex.	1.5	2.2	2.4	109	175	175	187	385	420
Wash.	18.2	24.0	21.0	255	255	240	4,626	6,120	5,040
Oreg.	10.4	12.5	13.0	200	225	210	2,068	2,812	2,730
Calif.	12.5	10.1	9.2	268	270	265	3,342	2,727	2,438
Total L.Summer	208.0	178.6	172.1	161.3	187.7	184.7	33,178	33,519	31,794
FALL:									
Maine	138.8	142.0	149.0	257	240	265	35,576	34,080	39,485
N.H.	3.1	2.0	2.0	161	170	180	492	340	360
Vt.	3.7	1.8	1.8	145	165	175	523	297	315
Mass.	5.4	4.7	5.0	155	170	175	835	799	875
R.I.	3.3	3.1	3.2	201	235	230	668	728	736
Conn.	7.7	6.8	7.1	179	190	210	1,362	1,292	1,491
N.Y.-L.I.2/	29.3	31.8	31.5	210	220	255	6,262	6,996	8,032
-Upstate	49.8	34.0	33.0	166	180	195	8,180	6,120	6,435
Pa.	57.6	44.0	44.0	147	170	170	8,377	7,480	7,480
8 Eastern-Fall	298.7	270.2	276.6	208.9	215.1	235.8	62,275	58,132	65,209
Ohio	15.1	13.0	13.4	148	170	165	2,231	2,210	2,211
Ind.	6.0	6.0	5.9	192	218	215	1,142	1,308	1,268
Mich.	56.6	46.5	44.0	124	148	150	6,849	6,882	6,600
Wis.	34.4	28.0	30.5	135	150	145	4,607	4,200	4,422
Minn.	78.5	87.0	96.0	109	125	125	8,534	10,875	12,000
Iowa	8.0	5.5	5.0	75	90	90	592	495	450
N.Dak.	95.2	100.0	108.0	115	124	110	10,985	12,400	11,880
S.Dak.	11.4	7.3	7.9	81	60	80	902	438	632
Nebr.	20.8	12.3	10.8	148	170	165	3,104	2,091	1,782
9 Central-Fall	326.0	305.6	321.5	120.0	133.8	128.3	38,946	40,899	41,245
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.5	136	150	145	1,334	1,365	1,378
Idaho	154.6	200.0	220.0	184	190	185	28,749	38,000	40,700
Wyo.	4.9	4.7	4.5	133	155	145	644	728	652
Colo.	43.8	45.0	45.7	190	200	215	8,368	9,000	9,826
Utah	10.8	8.5	8.8	152	175	165	1,632	1,488	1,452
Nev.	1.6	1.4	1.0	191	210	200	302	294	200
Wash.	15.5	17.0	20.0	226	220	200	3,536	3,740	4,000
Oreg.	26.0	24.0	22.0	228	245	240	5,921	5,880	5,280
Calif.	16.3	19.1	18.2	240	275	270	3,891	5,252	4,914
9 Western-Fall	283.4	328.8	349.7	191.0	200.0	195.6	54,378	65,747	68,402
Total Fall	908.1	904.6	947.8	171.6	182.2	184.5	155,598	164,778	174,856
U. S.	1,479.7	1,388.2	1,434.4	158.3	175.2	178.7	233,419	243,281	256,266

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

2/ The total acreage for L. I. in 1960 was distributed between L. Summer and Fall crops in proportion to the 1957-59 average percentages.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	88	85	95	1,385	1,360	1,378
Mo.	56	65	65	138	130	98
Kans.	53	100	90	59	120	108
Md.	104	120	130	524	504	520
Va.	79	87	88	1,368	1,958	1,760
N. C.	62	80	78	2,626	2,560	1,950
S. C.	50	54	52	1,316	756	520
Ga.	42	47	47	1,076	611	470
Fla.	45	50	52	171	75	62
Ky.	51	57	55	294	251	231
Tenn.	55	70	63	687	700	630
Ala.	44	57	54	906	684	540
Miss.	45	57	42	1,122	1,083	672
Ark.	46	60	54	324	282	200
La.	55	62	44	4,872	5,022	2,860
Okla.	48	61	60	132	98	78
Texas	45	65	60	1,337	1,495	1,320
Calif.	71	78	75	837	1,014	900
U. S.	56.5	68.0	61.7	19,302	18,703	14,297

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,904	1,940	1,850	3,257	6,790	5,920
Wash.	1,642	1,640	1,640	23,753	30,504	26,896
Oreg.	1,169	1,340	1,250	10,074	6,968	5,750
Calif.	1,539	1,610	1,550	11,188	9,338	7,905
U. S.	1,510	1,619	1,586	48,273	53,600	46,471

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During July		Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl.	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,832	2,536	1,761	1,841	50	47	382	352
N.H.	1,988	1,794	1,708	1,782	34	32	268	247
Vt.	732	738	1,699	1,866	12	14	101	103
Mass.	3,307	3,003	1,792	1,848	59	55	429	402
R.I.	398	373	1,668	1,798	7	7	51	50
Conn.	3,320	3,068	1,686	1,764	56	54	410	399
N.Y.	7,261	7,016	1,866	1,866	135	131	1,024	928
N.J.	11,506	10,004	1,724	1,705	198	171	1,410	1,254
Pa.	15,924	15,222	1,810	1,841	288	280	2,176	2,114
N.A.	47,268	43,754	1,775	1,808	839	791	6,251	5,849
Ohio	10,790	10,960	1,817	1,854	196	203	1,488	1,471
Ind.	10,464	10,118	1,795	1,879	188	190	1,475	1,441
Ill.	13,027	12,428	1,795	1,835	234	228	1,862	1,699
Mich.	7,354	7,258	1,779	1,807	131	131	980	958
Wis.	10,171	9,961	1,885	1,860	192	185	1,488	1,441
E.N.C.	51,806	50,725	1,816	1,847	941	937	7,293	7,010
Minn.	14,872	14,141	1,826	1,872	272	265	2,335	2,186
Iowa	20,173	19,954	1,872	1,903	378	380	3,233	3,013
Mo.	9,302	8,686	1,736	1,767	161	153	1,299	1,157
N.Dak.	2,443	2,356	1,761	1,699	43	40	335	315
S.Dak.	6,660	6,554	1,782	1,829	119	120	973	941
Nebr.	8,286	8,601	1,761	1,854	146	159	1,208	1,230
Kans.	7,638	7,093	1,786	1,823	136	129	1,076	986
W.N.C.	69,374	67,385	1,809	1,849	1,255	1,246	10,459	9,828
Del.	604	672	1,628	1,711	10	11	73	83
Md.	1,986	1,934	1,655	1,773	33	34	252	255
Va.	4,287	4,390	1,711	1,755	73	77	574	574
W.Va.	1,772	1,966	1,795	1,807	32	36	241	253
N.C.	9,634	9,173	1,748	1,776	168	163	1,212	1,191
S.C.	3,370	3,692	1,686	1,730	57	64	402	463
Ga.	7,349	7,866	1,761	1,767	129	139	921	1,016
Fla.	3,978	4,384	1,879	1,885	75	83	494	584
S.A.	32,980	34,077	1,750	1,781	577	607	4,169	4,419
Ky.	4,955	4,865	1,547	1,655	77	81	621	607
Tenn.	5,039	4,881	1,556	1,550	78	76	605	565
Ala.	4,904	4,752	1,717	1,680	84	80	608	593
Miss.	4,790	4,581	1,708	1,587	82	73	495	540
Ark.	3,589	4,046	1,699	1,686	61	68	464	486
La.	1,834	1,924	1,463	1,429	27	27	211	212
Okla.	3,907	3,594	1,668	1,711	65	61	515	480
Texas	11,610	12,253	1,618	1,658	188	203	1,518	1,472
S.C.	40,628	40,896	1,629	1,636	662	669	5,037	4,955
Mont.	1,080	1,059	1,770	1,767	19	19	150	147
Idaho	1,290	1,279	1,869	1,866	24	24	190	184
Wyo.	292	337	1,807	1,761	5	6	42	44
Colo.	1,422	1,400	1,712	1,798	24	25	181	177
N.Mex.	583	626	1,779	1,643	10	10	74	73
Ariz.	600	545	1,810	1,767	11	10	79	74
Utah	1,671	1,718	1,953	1,938	33	33	237	245
Nev.	86	86	1,643	1,767	1	2	11	14
Wash.	4,586	4,868	1,965	1,910	90	93	637	668
Oreg.	2,721	2,806	1,885	1,872	51	53	385	391
Calif.	22,274	25,343	1,978	1,928	441	489	3,013	3,263
West.	36,605	40,067	1,937	1,907	709	764	4,999	5,280
U.S.	278,661	276,904	1,788	1,811	4,983	5,014	38,208	37,341

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